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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL.
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THE COMMERCIAL.

The Daily Commercial.

Thanksgiving Sermons.

Owing to the extraordinary demand for the COMMERCIAL containing the reports of sermons delivered by our city clergy on Thanksgiving Day, they are published in the SATURDAY COMMERCIAL, together with a large amount of general news, editorials, markets, &c. Copies can be obtained at the counter of the publication office, either done up in wrappers ready for mailing, or otherwise.

The Situation in Tennessee.

The military situation in Tennessee, if not calculated to occasion uneasiness, is at least full of interest. The repulse of HOOD, at Franklin, does not appear to have crippled him so that he could not immediately advance, which he did, General SCHOFIELD falling back to join THOMAS, within three miles of Nashville. Rebels are assured that this reality this is no falling back on our part, nor a confession of weakness, but in the true military sense equal to an advance—a movement in accordance with THOMAS's original plan, and one that will prove the ruin of HOOD.

His troops crossed the Tennessee river on Tuesday, and on Wednesday commenced their advance, and by Saturday were fronting Gen. THOMAS, on Duck river. Our forces had fallen back, with a view of allowing HOOD to cross the river; or, rather, in the hope of enticing him to do so; for the only fear General THOMAS has entertained all along was, that no advance would be made into Middle Tennessee. HOOD's army is said to be not five hundred from thirty thousand men, about nineteen thousand infantry, and ten or eleven thousand cavalry. The infantry is divided into four corps, and the cavalry has been consolidated under FORREST; and it is to be regretted that in the latter arm of the service, the rebels are our superiors, now that KILPATRICK has with him, on the SHERMAN raid, from ten to twelve thousand of our best mounted troops.

It should be borne in mind that a formidable fleet of gunboats on the Tennessee is co-operating with THOMAS, their mission being to ascend the river—which is now at a swollen stage—and destroy HOOD's pontoons. This, however, will be a feat not without difficulties, as the Rebels have works at Florence, and batteries at different points on the river. There are two or three gunboats of light draught above Muscle Shoals, over which they can now float, and it is not unlikely that they will play an important part in cutting HOOD's rear. SHERMAN's injunction to THOMAS was to lure HOOD's whole army across the river into Tennessee, and he has done it; and with the late reinforcements, confidence is felt that he will be able not only to resist any attack the Rebels may make, but, at the proper moment, assume the offensive. THOMAS's position is spoken of, with great show of reason, as nothing more nor less than a trap, into which the Rebels are rushing headlong. Nashville dispatches, yesterday, informs us that Hood's army are now moving toward's Murfreesboro, which gives coloring to the suggestion that he intends to draw off with the view of forming a junction with BRECKINRIDGE, in East Tennessee. The undertaking cannot fail of being attended with great hazards.

The arrival of a fleet of gunboats in the neighborhood of Nashville had removed all doubts, if any there were, as to the ability of THOMAS to defend that city. FORREST was maneuvering on our front there. The possession of Murfreesboro would give Hood the command of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

Sherman All Right.

A dispatch from Gen. GRANT to the War Department announces that the Richmond newspapers of Thursday, December 1st, admit that Gen. SHERMAN has crossed the Oconee with all his forces, and that he will reach the seacoast in safety.

Home for Disabled Soldiers—The Sanitary Fair Appropriation.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 2, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—In reply to your request for information relative to the appropriation of a portion of the proceeds of the "Sanitary Fair" to the construction of a "Permanent Home for Disabled Soldiers," I beg leave to state that the sum of eighty thousand dollars was set apart for that purpose, in pursuance of the resolution of the 20th of May, a copy of which I annex, which amount has been invested in United States Bonds, which are now held by Messrs. F. H. Brunot, Jas. Parke, Jr., and N. Holmes, in trust for that object.

Yours respectfully,
THOS. BAKEWELL,
President Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee.

Resolved, That twenty-five per cent. of the net proceeds be set aside for a Home for Disabled Soldiers, or for the orphans of soldiers, *unless the exigencies of the war shall require the expenditures for sick and wounded of the army.*

Braggadocio.

The Richmond papers are boasting that they have some wonderful news from Georgia which it is improper to unfold at present. It is not improbable that they may have abundant opportunity to tell all they know soon.

The Families of Soldiers.

We have repeatedly urged the duty of providing for the indigent families of soldiers—a duty which the following incidents related by the New York *Herald* strongly enforces. What is here of that is equally true of every other city:

Besides all this business of the committee Mr. Blunt, the chairman, is continually overwhelmed with questions from a thousand tongues, and in every known and unknown tongue of language. Among the most lengthy are those of parents seeking their enlisted sons, or a whole family applying for their enlisted father, and bewailing his loss more than if he had been buried. In heartrending cases of this kind occurred yes'erday. Four children, ranging from eight to sixteen years of age, came alone to the office to inquire about their father. The eldest (all) girl, a very pretty and intelligent ones, dressed with a good deal of care and neatness, but cheaply, giving evidence of having been well brought up and in the intermediate walks of life. The mother, they said, was dead, and the eldest one, a girl, said she had for two years had the entire management and control of the family. "Now," the excited girl in our letter is gone, oh, what shall we do? what shall we do?" With floods of tears flowing down the cheeks of each, the oldest one exclaimed, "Look at us, sir! Is it a sin that we do? I am but sixteen, and for two years have been in the hands of our physician; but yet I have the care of all these younger ones since my father, when he was sick, he was kind and helped us; we never in want; but now he is gone; and what, sir, in the name of Heaven, are we to do? Do give us back our father. Oh, do give us our father. Here is his bounty, sir, which you were so good as to induce him to send to his family. You did not know, and he, I am sure, did not tell you, what his family was, or you would not have taken him away from us. Take this bounty money back again, and give us our dear, dear father. He was always good to us; he was not a drinking man, as some people would have left us unless his brain had been set on fire by some wicked man." And thus this poor child went on, crushed with grief and sorrow, while each one around, by their appealing looks, showed clearly that they fully appreciated their own helpless condition.

ROMAN CATHOLIC AWAKENING IN PHILADELPHIA.—The *North American* says: Since Sunday last the crowds at the evening services at the Cathedral have averaged not less than six to eight thousand each night. The protracted religious services now being continuously held there day and night, by the Jesuit fathers, are said to be extremely attractive. On Monday night three hundred children's voices united with the music. A sermon was preached by one of the fathers, producing effects which, it is seen, do not last long. The scene was such as Methodist protracted meetings often produce, but Catholic services very rarely. The people during the continuance of the services kneel, stand, and sit with much interest and fervor as was ever evoked by the preaching of any exhorter. Adults wept like children, and curious spectators who stood around were lost in wonder at what they never supposed could occur in a Romish sanctuary.

Religious services since the opening of the Cathedral have been going on from five in the morning until ten at night. Strangers attend in large numbers, and as yet the Cathedral is a gorgeous novelty that attracts everybody who in not yet seen it. The Jesuit fathers are doing a great work. At the Cathedral there is no rest for any one, even in ordinary times. Just now the labors are more arduous than ever. Of the character of these toils the outside world knows nothing. The task of sitting in the confessional for six hours at a time each day, is but the beginning. To Protestant minds this appears to be unnecessary. To the Catholic it is the most exalted charity known to his faith.

The east wing of the New Orleans Penitentiary was burned on the night of the 24th, in consequence of the carelessness of contrabands quartered in the building, destroying one hundred and forty mules, fifty horses, seventy-five sets of harness, belonging to the Government Arsenal, which, with the building, involved a loss of $75,000.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

Sherman's March Onward.

He will Reach the Coast in Safety.

His Advance 36 Miles from Augusta.

CONTINUED REBEL REPORTS

Burnside Gone to Meet Sherman.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 2.

By telegraph from Fortress Monroe it is learned that Richmond papers of yesterday (December 1st) fully admit the truth of their statements of Wednesday, to the effect that Sherman's advance is below Augusta, and will reach the seacoast in safety.

The *Enquirer* states that Sherman's forces, of which the cavalry that cut the railroad between Savannah and Waynesburg was the vanguard, have all crossed the Oconee river. Judging from their accounts of the fighting that took place west of the Oconee river, it was entirely by cavalry. The infantry has not yet been engaged.

Direct information from Colonel Mulford is to the effect that one thousand men per day will be received until the exchange is completed. Colonel Mulford, now at Savannah, reports Sherman all right.

Complete files of the Richmond papers of Wednesday, the 30th ult., have been received. The *Examiner* of day before yesterday has the following of affairs in Georgia: There is no important news beyond the confirmation of the report that the enemy sent off, in the direction of the sea coast, a small body of cavalry. Day before yesterday, the 28th inst., they struck the railroad between Waynesboro' and Savannah, thirty-six miles from Augusta, midway between that point and Millen, and are said to have plundered the train of passengers yesterday. We are informed, that the expedition had been interrupted, part of the raiders captured and the rest of them driven back on Sherman's main body. The object of this movement is easily seen. This party of cavalry were on their way to Beaufort, to carry intelligence of Sherman's position to his Government, and to communicate his wants and plans.

The Richmond evening *Whig*, of Wednesday, has the following summary of news from other papers. It says—" From Southern papers of the 28th instant, received last night, we glean little that is prudent to publish. The Augusta *Constitutionalist* is in high spirits."

The *Sentinel* says it is to be hoped that the people of the region through which Sherman proposes to march, will fling themselves upon him with a courage that shall do them honor. There is a capital difference between his situation and that of Hood. He is in an enemy's country, while Hood is among friends. No sacrifice of property: no activity of opposition must be counted nor considered excessive. Tear down bridges, block roads, remove and destroy supplies, cut off forage, and fight at every pass. If Sherman should be able to accomplish such a journey as he proposes, foraging as he goes, it will because he was not been becomingly resisted.

The Savannah *News* reviews 'the situation and calls on everybody of every age, and calling to take up arms at once, says: Let all who are able to do any good at the front, and who try to dodge or shirk his duty in this solemn and important hour, be marked. The man who refuses to defend his is unworthy of property, liberty or country.

General Joseph E. Johnston has arrived at Columbia, South Carolina, from Macon, and will stay there for the present.

The *South Carolinian* thinks it unfortunate that, in such a time like this, two such men as Johnston or Lovell should be living in comparative exile.

The *Examiner*, of Wednesday, says: Hood's army crossed the Tennessee at Florence on the 13th inst., the day after Sherman left Kingston. After leaving Florence, Hood marched in a northward direction for a short distance, and then marched by two parallel roads to Waynesboro. By this movement he flanked the Yankees out of their stronghold at Pulaski. We shall probably hear of him at Franklin or Nashville.

The Augusta *Chronicle* says that the Yankees left the line of the Georgia railroad, going southward, which means that Gen. Slocum was moving his column to form a junction with that of Howard. Gen. Sherman's movements have cut Gov. Brown off from the interior with the eastern portion of the State, and the President of the State Senate, Mr. Wright, apparently delighted, in one respect at least, by this occurrence, has taken advantage of it, and assumed executive functions in control over Eastern Georgia, and issued from Augusta a proclamation revoking the Governor's orders regarding the militia. Mr. Wright directs the militia to report to him and not to Gen. Smith, as Brown had ordered. Gen. Wade Hampton, from Virginia, and Bragg, from North Carolina, are reinforcing the Georgia rebels.

Gen. Burnside has sailed from Fortress Monroe with 20,000 men, to meet Gen. Sherman.

The New York *Commercial's* Washington special says, there is high military authority for saying that the situation in Tennessee augurs success.

There are positive indications, through rebel sources, that Sherman is advancing triumphantly toward the sea-coast. Other Commanding Generals will soon be heard from.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.

The following dispatch has been received at the War Department, City Point, Dec. 1st:

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The Richmond *Examiner*, of to-day, admits that Sherman will succeed in reaching the sea coast. Other papers admit that he had crossed the Oconee river.

(signed,) U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

It is said by those who have examined papers of Wednesday last, that they contain only a repetition of the statement that General Sherman is still floundering about in the interior of Georgia, and is reported the object of Yankee cavalry, sent out in the direction of Beaufort, were either captured, killed or dispersed.

From New Orleans.

Lee's Cavalry Expedition Confirmed.

Large Amount of Rebel Army Stores Destroyed.

Rebels Attack Liberty and are Repulsed.

FIRE IN BATON ROUGE.

$70,000 Worth of Government Property Burned.

NEW ORLEANS, December 2.

The *Era* contains details of General Lee's great cavalry expedition, fully confirming previous reports as to its success. Brigadier General W. Wirt Adams in command of one column and proceeded to Port Hudson, thence to Jackson. On the 16th, ten miles from Jackson, he surprised a brigade, dispersed it, and captured fifty-five orisoners, 200 stand of arms and some horses, twenty-five army wagons and a large amount of military stores. He then moved forward and gathered his main column and General Lee, who, thus reinforced, marched upon Liberty. Another column had been started from Baton Rouge for Liberty, under Colonel Marsh, of Illinois cavalry. This column reached Liberty and surprised the rebel General Hodge, in command there. He barely escaped capture by jumping from a back window, but all his staff and his wife were taken, including Lieut. Davis, a nephew of Jeff.'s. Colonel Marsh remained here until the arrival of General Lee, when two expeditions were dispatched with vigor into the enemy's lines, one going to Brookhaven under Colonel Fonda, and the other to Summit, under Colonel Bassford, 10th New York cavalry. Brookhaven, a train of cars, loaded with all kinds of military stores was captured and destroyed, as also building's containing Quartermaster's stores, fifty prisoners were taken, fifteen artillery and forty wagons loaded with stores. Colonel Bassford found a large quantity of stores at Summit, and as the place was surprised he secured them. Both columns returned to Liberty and then returned to Liberty with twenty-five prisoners and some valuable trophies of his successful raid. While these expeditions were absent General Lee was attacked at Liberty by Colonel Scott and a most vigorous fight was kept up for two hours, and although Lee's forces were outnumbered by Scott's, the rebels were finally obliged to retire. The result of the fight was the capture of twenty-eight prisoners, one 12-pounder howitzer, and thirty left dead on the field. The expedition then returned to Baton Rouge. Our loss was not over twenty.

A fire occurred at Baton Rogue on the 23d, in a building formerly used as a cotton manufactory, but latterly as a Government stable. Over $70,000 worth of property was burned, consisting of horses and harness.

From Richmond.

Pryor's Capture Regretted.

Prentice Not a Peace Commissioner.

Message of Governor Vance, of N. C.

Rebel Congress Proceedings.

Shelling of Charleston Being Continued

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 2.

The *Sentinel* of Wednesday, says the fleet of transports lately assembled at Fortress Monroe sailed southward some days since, while the iron-clads came up the James.

The *Examiner* says: "All is quiet around Richmond. A slight skirmish took place on Tuesday." The *Sentinel* adds that unusual quiet prevails on this side of the James.

The *Examiner* regrets to learn that Pryor was captured on Monday morning last. It says he went into an open space between the picket lines, waving a newspaper. He was recognized by the Yankees and an athletic man stepped towards him, whereupon he was made a prisoner. We fear Pryor will be ill treated as the Yankees think they have got a wonderful prize. We style him Gen. Pryor, by courtesy, though he has been a private in the army two years.

The *Examiner* of the 30th says the quip monos were set all agog yesterday by the reposition of the state story of the arrival of a peace commissioner from the Lincoln Government, this time in the person of Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, who had arrived in Richmond and was stopping at the Spotswood. The fact of his arrival and registry was easily verified, but that he comes on any such mission is all nonsense. He probably comes to attend the trial of his son, who is charged with murder. Upon any other mission than that of humanity it would strike the Southern public as exhibiting a vast amount of temerity, after all his abuse of the Southern Confederacy and its cause, to present himself in its capital.

The message of Governor Vance, of North Carolina, delivered at Raleigh, on Monday last, is not a very important document. He says there have been no encroachments on the State by the enemy, during the past year, except in the recapture of Plymouth. The Western borders are subject to raids from disloyal North Carolinians. All of his efforts to pardon them have proved fruitless and they must be driven from the State. He recommends the confiscation of the property of all who have deserted the Home Guards. He says that the crops in the State have been very fair.

The proceedings of the Rebel Congress of Tuesday are not important.

The *Examiner* of Wednesday, says the House had up a bill providing for the employment in the army of free negroes and slaves. In the Senate a resolution declaring that Congress would make no peace that did not acknowledge the Southern independence, was taken up, and Henry of Tennessee, addressed the Senate. He spurned, he said the idea of reconstruction, our circumstances he declared after four years of war were more encouraging than those which surrounded our forefathers. A Convention of States would be a trap, for the the North outnumber us two to one. The speech is praised by most of the Richmond papers, but the resolutions in question, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

General Joe Johnston was in Richmond, and was invited to take a seat on the floor of Congress.

The *Sentinel* says it learns from a certain North Carolinian that the Yankees recently made a raid into Cherokee county, but were met and driven back. It adds that four or five hundred Yankee North Carolinians were on the border line between that State and Tennessee.

The Charleston *Courier*, of the 25th, says nothing important has occurred since its last report nut the usual shelling of the city.

Maj. Gen. Sam. Jones has assumed command of the Department of South Carolina.

All of the Richmond papers contain accounts of the New York fires from Northern papers, but make no comments on them.

The *Dispatch* says Washington, North Carolina, is not occupied by the Yaukees, since the recapture of Plymouth.

The *Enquirer* has a long editorial, bitterly attacking the passport system in vogue in the South, and denouncing the detective corps of the Confederacy. Fifteen deserters from Gen. Grant's army arrived in Richmond on Tuesday.

From Grant's Army.

CAVALRY RECONNOISSANCE.

Stony Point Station Captured.

Large Amount of Property Destroyed

Our Monitors Engage Howlett's Battery

CITY POINT, Dec. 1.

General Gregg's cavalry was sent South this morning on a reconnoissance, more particularly to discover if the enemy were moving troops South. The following dispatch is just received in relation to it:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
December 1, 1864—8 P. M.

Lieutenant General Grant:

I have just heard from Gen. Gregg. His dispatch is dated 3:45 P. M. He reports having captured Stony Creek Station, which was defended by infantry and cavalry, in works with artillery. He captured three pieces of artillery but had no means of bringing them off, so he spiked them and destroyed the carriages. He had one hundred and ninety prisoners and eight wagons loaded with rations. He destroyed the depot with 3,000 sacks of corn, and 500 bales of hay, and a train of cars, a large amount of bacon, clothing, ammunition and other government stores, and destroyed all the shops and public buildings. The second brigade, Gen. Gregg commanding, had the advance, and is reported to have most gallantly carried the enemy's position. Gen. Gregg is now returning to camp. No information could be obtained of any troops passing southward, either cavalry or infantry. The bed of the branch road from Stony Creek was reported to be graded, but no rails were laid. At Duval's Station, south of Stony Creek, much property was destroyed, and a large amount of railroad iron found. An effort was being made to destroy it by fire, when the staff officer who brought the dispatch left. The enemy showed signs of having concentrated, and were following, but the officer thinks Gen. Gregg will be in camp by midnight. [Signed] GEO. G. MEADE,
Major General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
November 30.

The utmost quiet had prevailed along the lines for several days past, but yesterday afternoon, when our batteries at Fort Hell opened fire for the entertainment of our English visitors. At first the enemy did not reply, but after a short time they opened with several guns, and, for a time, poured a perfect shower of shot and shell, around Fort Hell. Unfortunately, just at the time, some of the troops on duty were relieving, more being relieved, and several casualties occurred. Towards dark, the artillery firing ceased, but the pickets kept up their exchanges all night. To-night, they are briskly engaged in the same neighborhood.

Deserters continue to come into our lines daily. They all seem heartily tired of the war. They speak of the discontent and demoralization prevailing in the rebel ranks, and express their belief in the speedy disruption of the Confederacy.

Governor Bradford and a number of prominent citizens of Maryland, arrived here to-day. They came to present flags to several of the Maryland regiments in the 5th Corps, and the presentation is expected to take place to-morrow.

The *Herald's* Second Corps special of the 29th says: The enemy opened heavily with artillery in our front at four o'clock this morning and continued until dark. His practice was extremely poor, most of the shells exploding in air and doing little damage.

The *Herald's* 5th Corps special says: There is less interference between pickets than usual since the capture of Fryor. Deserters are coming in quite large numbers, attracted in some instances by the appearance of the Second Division contrary to special orders No. 126. There was a brief engagement this morning between the monitors and Howlett's house battery. The lines are quiet to-night. The rebels argue that operations are deferred for auspicious weather.

The New Haven *Courier*, speaking of the late Prof. Silliman, says: "Prof. Silliman was attacked about ten days since somewhat severely, but not alarmingly. After an illness of two or three days, he began to recover, and from that time his friends had dismissed all apprehensions, and had regarded his full recovery as certain. He had passed a comfortable night and after a more than usually comfortable rest, and promised himself the satisfaction of uniting in the public services of the day of National Thanksgiving. He uttered a brief prayer, as was his wont, repeated two hymns, which he followed with a few words of affection to his wife, unconscious of the significance of each act, and then was in a moment translated to that state whose very life and atmosphere are continued adoration and perfected love."

At St. Johnsbury, Vermont, the other day, a man arrested under the vagrant act was identified by the editor of the *Caledonian* as a contributor of poetry to the columns of that paper. He was discharged at once as insane.

The Victory in Tennessee.

Most Brilliant in Its Results.

Rebel General Claiburne Killed.

Enemy's Loss Four Times Greater than Thomas'.

Hood's Main Army Threatens Murfreesboro.

Demonstrations of Forrest's Cavalry

Thomas Largely Reinforced.

Arrival of Gunboats at Nashville.

Thomas Master of the Situation.

NASHVILLE, December 2.

I have received a full account of the battle at Franklin and its antecedents, which must be chronicled as one of the most brilliant in its general results of the war.

For three days sharp skirmishing was kept up during the retirement of our army from Duck river to Franklin, during which time a multiplication of exploits and successes resulted to the national arms. General Cox conducted the rear guard on the 29th ult., and achieved a splendid victory over the rebels at Springhill, while General Wilson's cavalry gained a series of important successes over Forrest's advance under Roddy, on the pike between Truine and Springhill. During the afternoon of the 30th ult., the rebel army sorely pressed us, under Hood, who had Chatham's and Stewart's corps, and a portion of Dick Taylor's command, numbering in all over 22,000 men. Owing to Cox's gallant check at Springhill, a portion of the 4th and 24th corps were enabled to gain Franklin early in the day, where they threw up a line of breastworks, extending from one end to the other of the curve in the river, behind which our entire infantry command took position.

At precisely four P. M., the entire rebel force made a charge, and succeeded in making a temporary break in our centre, commanded by Wagner. With characteristic impetuosity, the soldiers composing Cheatham's corps dashed into the breastworks, co-operating with the attacking party on their left, and attempted to envelope and destroy our right. In the nick of time, the troops of Wagner were rallied, and throwing their whole force upon the rebel column, drove back the storming party in great disorder, capturing several hundred prisoners. Four times after, the rebels charged in three lines but were repulsed as often, with great slaughter.

The rebels numbered at least two to our one, as nearly the whole force of Hood was left upon the reserve. Our breastworks were only knee high, and the rebel loss in killed is three times our own, while their wounded is at least six times greater. Gen. Cox's loss in killed and wounded in the head, arms, and body. The artillery fire of the enemy was made with great precision, but their ammunition consisted chiefly of canister shot, for two hours immense quantities of more murderous missiles were hurled with fearful fury into the rebel lines. All attempts of the rebels to gain a permanent lodgment were frustrated, and at dark the Federal position was unchanged, while the rebels retired under cover of the woods south of the Columbia pike.

The rebel loss, as before stated, is fully 6,000, including 1,000 prisoners, an unusual number of which were officers. Our loss reached a total of about 1,000.

An artillery duel was kept up till near midnight when our troops commenced crossing Harpeth River, bringing all our trains and paraphernalia safely to the south side by light. The army then retired to within four miles of this city, at which point our front line confronts the enemy. The falling back of the army is in accordance with the programme, and the battle at Franklin, was an impromptu affair and was brought about owing to the necessity to check the rebel advance and insure the safe crossing of the river by our troops.

Later.

NASHVILLE, December 2.

Additional reports received increase the magnitude of the late victory at Franklin. Thirty stands of colors were captured by the 4th Corps. General Stanley's corps, 49th Indiana, captured five, and the 85th Illinois three. Gen. Reilley's old brigade captured eighteen, and the 23d Corps took a total of thirty stands of colors. Gen. Stanley, commanding the 4th Corps, had a very narrow escape, having had his horse shot under him, and was shot in the right shoulder, the ball traversing the back and going out of the left shoulder. He is in the city, and though suffering considerably, is still cheerful in his spirits. It is now learned that General Patrick Claibourne, of Tennessee, is killed. General Kimball, commanding the 2d Division of Stanley's corps, in the heat of battle, passed a rebel Major of General, who told him he was mortally wounded. His men succeeded in carrying off the body.

It is believed that Hood's main army is threatening Murfreesboro, Forrest's rebel cavalry is demonstrating on our front and right flank. Commander Fitch is here with a fleet of boats and iron clads. Sufficient forces have arrived to insure not only the safety of Nashville, but another Union victory in case of a battle, under any circumstances. Military men all unite in the opinion that Gens. Stanley and Schofield conducted the retreat from Pulaski in the face of the enemy with admirable skill, crowning all with a magnificent Union victory at Franklin.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.

The *Republican* announces, apparently by authority, that Gen. Thomas is master of the situation before Nashville. The falling back to within three miles of the city, after the victory of the 30th ult., will be satisfactorily explained in a day or two, if not before.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, December 2.

Gold firm and steady opening at 232, advancing to 233¼, and going down again to 232.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, December 2.

Petroleum very firm. Crude, 49@50c; Refined in bond 69c, and Refined free quoted at 87c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, December 2.

Money is rather active, at 6@7 per cent. Sterling 109¾.

Gold firmer and opening at 231½, advancing to 231, declining to 230¾, and closing at 231¼@231½. Government Stocks a shade firmer. Sales at the Second Board were: U. S. 6s, 1881, coupons 113¾; do. 5-20's coupons, 107; U. S. 10 40 coupons, 99; 5-20's, registered, 107; treasury notes, 7 30's, 107; Ohio & Mississippi certificates, 38¼; Canton, 58; Wyoming, 99; Pittsburg, 79; Quicksilver, 85¼; Mariposa 35½; Erie, 95¾; Hudson, 117½; Reading, 135½; Michigan Southern, 69½; Illinois Central, 126½; Pittsburgh, 112; Northwestern, 75¾; Rock Island, 103¼; Fort Wayne, 103.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Dec 2.

Flour—State and Western opened at 5@10c better and closed dull at $9 90@10 for extra State; $11 10@11 50 for extra Ohio; $8 45@8 60 for common; $11 20@11 25 for trade brands. Whisky firmer at $1 90@1 92 for State and $1 90@1 92½ for western. Wheat is selling at 1@2c better and more doing, sales at $2 40@2 42 for Spring; $2 42@2 45 for Milwaukee club; $2 40@2 47 for winter; $2 40@2 43 for winter red; $2 47@2 50 for amber Michigan; $2 60 for white Michigan. Rye steady—western at $1 70@1 80. Barley heavy. $1 85 for State. Corn 1@2c better and quiet at $1 94@1 95 afloat and in store. Oats lower at 99@101 for Western, afloat and in store. Wool dull. Coffee firm. Sugar active at 12c for fair Orleans; 13½@13¾ for Muscovado, and Havana 13c. Molasses inactive. Pork opened heavy and lower but closed active and firmer before the Arrivals. Sales at $32 00 for 2 years old mess; 32 37½@33 00 for old year old do, cash and regular way, closing at latter price; $32 00@32 25 for prime; also 6,000 bbls New Mess for February, at seller's option, at $37 50@38 00 for Prime Mess, 1863 64, all December, at $32 50. Beef steady, at about previous prices. Beef Hams firm, at 25@26c. Cut meats rather more active at 17½@18¼c for shoulders, and 18@21c for hams. Lard more active and firmer, 21¾@22c, the latter price an extreme for choice city, closing at 22c for strictly prime Western. Butter heavy, with fair demand at 35@45c for Western, and 44@55c for State. Cheese heavy, at 14@22½c for common to prime.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, December 2.

Flour dull. Wheat firm and advanced 2@3c at 71 69@1 72½ for No. 1. Corn declined 8@10c; sales at 95 for old. Oats dull at 62@63. Whisky quiet and advanced 2c; sales at $1 79@1 80. Provisions dull; mess pork $34 00@34 25 for old; $31 50; sales at $30@30 50. Hogs declined 20@25c; sales at $5 50@10 for medium to good; $10@10 50 for good to extra. Dressed hogs declined $1@1 50; sales at $10 50@12. Receipts: Flour, 18,000 bbls; corn, 45,000 bush; corn, 19,000 bush; oats, 76,000 bush; hogs, 11,000. Shipments: Flour, 35,000 bbls; wheat, 17,000 bush; corn, 12,000 bush; oats, 16,000 bush.

The Newark *Advertiser* states that it learns upon inquiry at the office in that city of the Morris and Essex Railroad, that the story that General McClellan had been appointed Engineer-in-Chief of that road, with a salary of $25,000 per annum, is entirely without foundation.

At St. Johnsbury, Vermont, the other day, a man arrested under the vagrant act was identified by the editor of the *Caledonian* as a contributor of poetry to the columns of that paper. He was discharged at once as insane.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Highly Interesting.

Official Visit of Attorney General Carter, of Canada.

War Between Uraguay and Brazil.

Privateers to be Fitted Out in the United States.

Guerrilla Band captured and broken up

The President's Message.

Treasury Regulations.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.

Movements are being made by the citizens association for regenerating the city government of New York. A large meeting was held last night at Cooper's Institute.

The *Times* says, a visit by Attorney General Carter, of Canada, to Washington, led to a satisfactory understanding between the Government and the Provincial authorities in regard to the mode of dealing with rebel raiders now harbored and to the best means of preventing thieving incursions by law or water, with the border States in future.

The *Herald's* Rio Janero letter says, all terms of peace offered by Brazil have been rejected by Uraguay. The Brazilian force of 8,000 men, is being concentrated for a march across the line, as soon as it is found that war cannot be avoided. It is announced that a number of persons are going to fit out, in the United States ports, privateers under the American flag, to prey upon the shipping of Brazil.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: prominent secessionists of Washington talk of soon removing to Richmond for residences and business. It is rumored that they have knowledge of the rebel intention of abandoning that place.

The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe special gives an account of an expedition on the Peninsula, to break up guerrilla operations. Several guerrillas were captured and the band broke up.

The *Herald's* Washington special says it is understood by those familiar with the President's views, that his message will adhere to the emancipations made in the "To whom it may concern" proclamation, and will take ground that no peace propositions can be entertained till those in rebellion have laid down their arms and resumed obedience to the Government. The question of slavery is simply incidental, and its abolition an unavoidable consequence instead of the object of the war.

The *Herald's* Shenandoah special says: At the front everything has been quiet for the last few days. The men have employed themselves by putting up comfortable log huts and strengthening the fortifications.

General regulations for the purchase of the products of the insurrectionary States, on Government account, just promulgated, provide for the appointment of agents by the Secretary of the Treasury at the following designated markets or places of purchase, namely: New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Norfolk, Beaufort, N. C., Port Royal and Pensacola. The price to be paid for any of the products purchased shall be agreed upon between the seller and the purchasing agent, but in no case to exceed the market value in the city of New York, according to the latest quotations.

SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN.

Rebel Reports of His Whereabouts.

HIS MARCH STILL ONWARD.

Beauregard to be in Augusta.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.

The Southern papers are much confused in their statements about Sherman. They locate him several places moving in different directions at the same time.

The Augusta *Chronicle*, of the 25th says: There was a rumor in town last night that the main body of Sherman's forces were progressing towards Altamaha river. Another stated that a body of Federals was within fifteen miles of Sparta. The federal column that left the line of the Georgia Railroad last Friday is reported eighteen miles below Greensboro, marching in the direction of the Central Railroad. No movement has been made against Athens or Cull Shoals.

The Augusta *Sentinel*, of the 21st, says: Gen. Beauregard will be in Augusta on Wednesday with a large body of troops, on the way from the West. Orders were received here last night to prepare rations for 2,000 regular troops. Gen. Johnston is here. Gen. Taylor is at Macon, and is expected in this city. Gov. Brown is in Macon.

In the Rebel House of Representatives on Saturday, a bill was reported from the Committee on Judiciary to define and punish conspiracy against the Confederate States. Taken up and passed.

Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Steamer China.

Muller, the Murderer, Executed.

HE MAKES A CONFESSION.

THE NEW PIRATE SHENANDOAH.

SANDY HOOK, Dec. 2.

The steamer China, from Liverpool on the 19th ult., via Queenstown on the 20th ult., has arrived with seven days later advices. News unimportant. The British Admiralty has issued stringent orders against naval officers engaging in the blockade running.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Muller was executed in London on the 14th, making a confession on the scaffold.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19.—Cotton buoyant with an advance, reported on the closing firm. Manchester market firmer and advancing. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Wheat easier. Provisions dull. Lard buoyant. Produce quiet and steady. Consols for the [illegible] for money; Illinois Central, 56@58 discount; Erie, 40@41. Paris bourse steady: Rentes, 65f 5c.

The London *Index* says the Shenandoah, a new pirate, reported as fitting in Sea King, is an equal of the Florida. In armament, speed and general efficiency, she is complete. She is commanded by Lieut. Waddell, and not by Captain Semmes.

From the Shenandoah.

Moseby's Guerrillas Repulsed With Loss,

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.

The *Tribune's* Shenandoah special of the 28th, says the railroad is now bringing forage and supplies to Stevenson depot, five miles from Winchester. There is no intention to extend the road into the town. A strong force of the 13th and 19th Harper's Ferry to the terminus, to guard against guerrilla annoyances. Moseby and his men daily appear along the west bank of the Blue Ridge, and the Shenandoah, and frequently attack our foraging and scouting parties.

An attack was made yesterday by six hundred of Mosby's guerrillas on a foraging party under upon regiment on its way to the front. Three of our men were wounded, two mortally. The enemy were repulsed with the loss of one killed, three wounded and three captured.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to the Waste n Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 2.

There is generally a better feeling in the stock market. The impression prevails that the long expected opportunity for speculative movement is it at hand. Governments maintain a speculative interest which was temporarily checked during the last two days by the new loan, for success of yesterday's negotiation was more than generally noticed. The Railroad list was higher throughout and its demand especially active in Reading, Illinois Central and Cleveland & Pittsburgh. Railroad bonds were quiet. Gold easier. Heavier in Petroleum stocks improving. Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, visited the board to-day his business at New York is said to be connected with negotiations for the payment earlier than was anticipated, of the coupons of Missouri bonds, which have been in arrears since January, 1861. The gold market was more animated this morning, at an advance of 2 to 3 per cent. on the closing rate of last evening. The news from Tennessee is not construed so favorably as yesterday. During the day the advance was lost. Many rumors are afloat concerning Sherman, but none reliable. Money market without change; the increasing surplus of unemployed funds which is steadily bringing down the rate of interest. Foreign Exchange unchanged.

Stocks very dull. At Gallagher's Gold was 232½; New York Central, 119½; Erie, 93¾; Hudson, 117¾; Reading, 135½; Michigan Central, 130; Michigan Southern, 69¼; Illinois Central, 128¼; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 111½; Rock Island, 104; North-western, 40¾; Northwestern preferred, 75¾; Fort Wayne, 104; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 38¼; Cumberland, 46¾; Mariposa 35¾; Gold, after the call, 231.

General S. D. Karnes, whose military station is in Western Virginia, is now in Philadelphia.

National Association for Amendment of Constitution—Interesting Relic.

Special Correspondence to Pittsbur

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would respectfully call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1864.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands, and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, Inventions and improvements of every description, cleared and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

Soldier's Orphans.

We would bespeak the attention of our readers to the notice under this head, in another column, and also ask our brethren of the country press to direct the eye of their readers to it.

This is a most important matter; it is an item in the vast debt which the present owes, and especially which the future will owe, and no doubt gratefully pay, to the families of the men who have nobly laid down their lives for the country.

From a brief conversation with the gentleman having charge of this trust, we rejoice to learn that the plan for putting this noble undertaking into active operation contemplates no hasty or mere temporary expedient, by which the fund now at his disposal ($50,000) shall be expended so as to relieve the greatest amount of present distress and then close the account, as if the State had thereby paid off her debt, and was willing to send back, as victims of public ingratitude, as well as of the horrors of war, these unfortunates to the state of distress from which they had briefly snatched them. On the contrary, a broad-minded practical system of school and home culture is designed, which will do for these State orphans all that a loving and judicious father would have done, had he been spared to guide their outset in life, and been in possession of sufficient means to accomplish this object. So also we learn that there is not only no intention, but that the idea has never been suggested as even tolerable, to separate these unfortunate children from the association and care of the mother, she being of a character fit for such association, except to the extent that would exist and be indispensable, were they placed in distant schools by her own act and her own selection. It is felt that disregard of the parental relation is already sufficiently a social evil, without the State becoming party to a wrong which in every case is highly injurious, but in this would be an outrage under the guise of beneficence.

It is also stated that in the culture of these orphans their religious training will be provided for, prefering and adopting, in every case, the ascertained denominational views of the parents.

We add a paragraph or two from the general plan on this subject as prepared by the Superintendent and approved by the Governor of the State:

For the orphans under six years of age suitable institutions, in any part of the State, that will receive them on proper terms and afford them the necessary care and attendance, will be employed, and they will be placed therein till arrival at the age of six years.

For the orphans over six years of age, one school will be selected, if practicable, in each of the twelve Normal School Districts, of sufficient capacity to accommodate all the orphans of that age in the proper district, and having the necessary appliances to impart the physical, industrial, intellectual and moral training, necessary to render them intelligent citizens and useful members of society; but in one such institution on the eastern side of each district, a sufficient number of a smaller class will be accepted—preferring such as will admit the largest number of orphans, and aff rd the least deduction, and accompanying the same compensation in each case to be such as shall have been previously agreed on between the institution and the Superintendent, having reference well to a reasonable economy as to a just remuneration for the services rendered, and to be paid quarterly on the rendition of full and sufficient accounts and vouchers—books, boots, and such medical and other aid supplied by the State or the several institutions, as the Superintendent shall decide; and all contracts for the education and maintenance of orphans to terminate for such causes, and after such notice as shall be therein specified.

The Superintending Committee of each county will consist of three, five or seven, according to circumstances, be composed of both sexes, and will be appointed with the approval of the Governor. It will receive the application, and transmit it with such remarks and explanation as may be useful to the Superintendent, and will also periodically visit the school in its county or district containing Soldiers' Orphans, and make report of its condition and of such matters as may be promotive of their welfare.

The Superintendent will perform the duties in this plan specified, as well as such others as its full and and successful operation shall render necessary and proper. Especially he will visit the schools in which the orphans are placed, as often as consistent with his other duties; and, as the business of the trust will, except that of visitation, be mainly transacted by written correspondence, no office need for the present, at least, be established at Harrisburg. All communications will therefore be addressed to him at Lancaster.

Richmond Within our Grasp.

It has been frequently intimated that Gen. GRANT could take Richmond any time it pleased him to do so. The correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, at the headquarters of the Army of the James does not say that, but he indicates it by some facts which he relates. On Thanksgiving day, some of our men at Fort Brady, indulged in a few experiments with the Greek fire shells, which were attended with great success. They drew the fire of the rebels, by which it was discovered that they have 7 and 8-inch Brook's guns, 10-inch Columbiads and Whitworth guns mounted on the Rebel works across the James River. Our men have discovered also, that every house in Petersburg lies in easy reach of our works, and that we possess guns which are able, from an advanced position, to reach the very heart of the city of Richmond. With these advantages on our side, LEE continues to issue his inhuman instructions to his sharpshooters to look out for Gen. BUTLER and shoot him the first opportunity, and that notwithstanding the fact that although LEE is frequently seen on the parapet of the Rebel works, Gen. BUTLER will not allow any cowardly advantage to be taken of the circumstance. People may well ask: "Who is the Beast?" When the proper time arrives, we may expect to hear of a movement such as will send more consternation into the ranks of the enemy.

The Philadelphia Fair.

The official report of the United States Sanitary Commission Fair, held in Philadelphia, in June, is, we understand, now ready. One gratifying fact connected with it is, that the expenses were considerably under the estimate. The net profit of the Fair up to the present time, exclusive of sales of articles, yet to be made, amount to $1,010,000. This is very handsome, indeed, and naturally suggests these questions to hundreds of minds:—" When will our Sanitary Fair officers be ready to report? and, how much is Pittsburgh to have credit for in this glorious enterprise?" We hope to be able to chronicle the answers to these queries soon.

An Available Witness.

It may be remembered that some time ago the New York correspondent of the London *Times* predicted the "city burning" plot in one of his letters. As the attempt has been made to carry the plan into execution, it has been suggested that the enterprising letter-writer of the Thunderer may be served with a warrant to give him the facility for informing the proper authorities as to the source from which he derived the intelligence of what was to take place. This will give the *Times* an excellent opportunity to vindicate the reliability of its news. We trust that Fire Marshal BAKER will look after this correspondent.

Condition of Early's Soldiers.

KERSHAW's Division of EARLY's army were seen returning to Richmond several days ago. Their condition is described as having been fearful in the extreme. They were almost starved, and made a rush into the markets, clearing everything out as they advanced. This had the effect of advancing the prices of family supplies a hundred per cent. Many of these miserable men were barefooted; all were ragged and dirty, some of them not having enough of clothing to conceal their nakedness.

General Intelligence.

A volunteer police force has been organized in Detroit.

A New York *Tribune* correspondent gives a bit of history about the age of a "Box Turtle" (land tortoise), which he found in West Hartford, Connecticut, in 1844. It was marked R. M., 1797. Mr. Ransom Merrill saw and recognized his marking. It was again marked E. H., 1814. In 1864 it was found again, and again marked E. R., 1864. At each of these periods the size and appearance was similar, except that the first marking engraved upon the lower shell was a good deal worn. Its local attachments were evidenced by its being found each time within a radius of one-fourth mile.

Small pox is said to be very prevalent in Brooklyn, N. Y., the type of the disease being unusually malignant. Several deaths have taken place.

The total losses and disasters to shipping during the month of November amounted to 21,200 tons.

The Selectmen of Spencer, Mass., gave each volunteer's family in town a turkey for Thanksgiving. Men enough have been recruited in the same town to clear it from another draft of 300,000, and more are enlisting.

The Louisville *Press* says: The steamer "Morning Star" brings news that sixty guerrillas are operating between Brandenburg and Big Bend, stealing horses, and committing all sorts of depredations. Mr. Allam, a Union man, was robbed of $800 on Monday, and had also four fine horses taken from him, by the Confederate thieves. The town has been occupied by guerrillas for several days. The "Morning Star" brought up three guerrillas, desperate looking fellows, who were captured by the Provost Marshal of Breckinridge county. There are several camps of guerrillas in Meade county.

The Toledo *Blade* says that within the past few days there has been a large falling off in Lake freights. The shipments by the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad have suddenly swollen to winter proportions, and until the opening of navigation this Company will have a busy time in removing the freight as fast as it arrives.

The editor of the Peru (Ill.) *Herald* was presented, a few days since, with a sample of this season's cotton, raised in that State. The fibre he says, is as fine as that raised further South The owner of the plantation from which this sample was taken has 280 acres under cultivation, which will average nearly one bale per acre, and at the present price per pound he will make, free of all expenses, one hundred thousand dollars.

During the past eleven months the number of incendiary fires in the United States was 270, and the value of the losses was $28,637,000.

It is now a positively ascertained fact that one division of the rebel army in the valley has been withdrawn to Richmond, to take the place of an equal number, dispatched elsewhere.

The Worcester *Spy* says Mr. Sargent, of Southboro, Mass., has raised this year four pounds of genuine coffee, from the real Java seed. He planted and raised it in a manner similar to cotton, the coffee growing in pods in manner. Mr. Sargent intends to plant the whole four pounds of his raising next year. It is reported that coffee was successfully cultivated in Maryland the past year.

On board of a blockade runner ran ashore near Wilmington, N. C., some weeks since, was found a number of boxes of Lynn shoes, with the original marks upon them. They were probably purchased by Southerners in New York, and thence sent to Nassau, N. Y.

An invention has been patented in England which proposes to dispense with the ordinary mechanical compression of steel and homogeneous metal by the action of steam hammers or apparatus of that class, and to give the metal the requisite closeness and strength by testing it in a form approximating to that which it is intended to be used, and by hammering it without any previous forging in both of a suitable liquid, such as oil or water, and giving it afterward, where requisite, the temper necessary to enable it to be worked. The metal being made by this process is said to be finer grained and stronger. It will be desirable in some cases to rough-turn, bore, or shape the casting preparatory to the hardening and tempering of the metal.

Some of the female operatives in the new mill at Globe Village, Massachusetts, have adopted the bloomer style or dress for a working costume.

The Philadelphia *Ledge* gives a account of the growth of that city during the war. Among the items noticed are the following: The increase of votes in 1863 over 1860 was 11,250. In 1860 permits were issued for 2,867 buildings; in 1863, 3,060 were erected, and during the present year the increase has been proportionately large. In the water department an increase in the use of over 2,000,000 of gallons of water is noticed, and in gas of over 96,500,000 feet. In 1861 there were 4,417 marriages and 17,271 births; in 1863 there were 5,672 marriages and 19,598 births. The mortality has been greater on account of the military hospitals in the city. Crime and pauperism have decreased since the beginning of the war.

A large bear, shot at Farmington Falls, Me., on the 20th ult., after a half hour's chase, had been followed for six days by hunters from Weld, Salem and Phillips, in which latter town he had committed extensive depredations among the sheep.

Personal.

The Detroit *Tribune* recently announced that Isaac Botts, editor of the Rochester (N. Y.) *Union* was about to retire on account of ill health. The Rochester *Democrat* says "he (Butts) leaves on account of a very bad reputation—constantly growing worse."

On Tuesday, Robert Orr was shot, and it is thought, mortally wounded, by Joseph Hetrick, his father-in-law, at Salina, in Franklin county. It appears they had a difficulty, in the course of which Orr rushed at Hetrick, knocked him down, and drew a knife, when the latter drew his pistol, wounding his assailant. Hetrick is in jail.

Joseph Craven, well known in this place as a bar-tender in several of our hotels, was found dead in Oil creek, near the Sherman well, on Saturday morning last, with his throat cut and several deep gashes in his head. He had evidently been murdered. As he was without money, it is supposed he was mistaken for the clerk of the Sherman Company, who had received from Oil City on Friday evening with a large sum of money.—*Franklin Spectator.*

The ladies of Absecum have presented the editor of *The South Jersey Republican* with a purse of one hundred and fifty dollars in greenbacks, in acknowledgement of his services in the political contest just ended. Bully!

Prof. Goldwin Smith is visiting Philadelphia. We understand he intends to pay Pittsburgh a visit.

A sad story is embodied in the following, under the head of "Deaths," in the Utica *Herald* of Saturday:

"In New Hartford, of diptheria, on the 16th inst., James H. Graves, aged 9 years.

"On the 22d inst., William T. Graves, aged 7 years.

"On the same day, Fernando G. Graves, aged 5 years.

"On the 23d, Hattie Margery Graves, aged 2 years.

"All were children of Rev. C. and Mary Ann Graves."

Elijah Harmon, a graduate of Amherst College, in 1861, has been appointed Assistant Instructor in Mathematics in that institution, and will enter upon his duties next term.

John Wright of Georgia, formerly a member of the United States Congress, and recently a member of the Richmond Congress has passed through Nashville on his way to Washington, to see what can be done towards bringing about peace. He reports the common people for peace.

The Indianapolis *Journal* states that the securities of Col. John C. Walker are becoming very solicitous to learn that gentleman's exact whereabouts. He has in his possession about $75,000 of the money belonging to the State of Indiana, and the *Journal* thinks his securities are in for it. Walker is one of the Copperhead Sons of Liberty, who had a hand in the purchase of arms made by Dood & Co.

Major General Alexander McDowell McCook received orders this week to report to Major General Sheridan, and left Dayton on Tuesday to do so. General Sheridan was a commander of a division in McCook's corps, during the Chicamauga campaign. As both are true soldiers, the change in their relations will be a subject of less interest to them than to others.

General Thomas Francis Meagher has reported for duty to General Steadman, at Chattanooga, and the *Gazette* of that place says he has been assigned to the command of a provisional division, composed of troops from the various corps, who, from whatever cause, did not accompany Sherman on his campaign.

Major General John A. Logan arrived in St Louis on Monday, and was to leave for the front on Wednesday.

Major Generals Blunt and Heron arrived at Leavenworth, from Arkansas, last Thursday, and were honored with a hospitable and complimentary reception by the citizens. They were met outside the city by a cavalry force of 300 men from Ft Leavenworth, and escorted into the city, where they were welcomed by Colonel Ellithrope in a short and tasteful speech, to which both the honored guests replied. Gen. Herron has been on a tour of inspection through Arkansas, having been appointed Inspector General of the Division of West Mississippi.

The Hon. Wm. G. Moorhead, late President of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, accompanied by his family, sailed in Wednesday's steamer for Europe.

William Hutchings recently celebrated his hundredth birthday at his home in Penobscot, Me. He has seven great-great-grandchildren, and six daughters and three sons still living, and his descendants number, all told, between two and three hundred.

A grimly humorous negro soldier captured a stalwart rebel in one of the recent skirmishes in Georgia, and compelled his prisoner to salute him by the title of "Massa," on pain of instant death.

A freshman in Bowdoin College, who was recently handled roughly by some of his fellow students, is about entering a complaint before the grand jury, and intends also to commence a civil suit against the persons implicated.

United States Consul Fareon had arrived at his post on the island of Curacoa.

THE PULPIT.

The Cumulative Motives for the Nation's Gratitude.

A THANKSGIVING SERMON

Delivered in Christ Church, Allegheny City, by DAVID COOK PAGE, D. D., Rector.

Laudate cum in tympano et choro; laudate cum in chordis et organo. Laudate cum in cymbalis sonantibus; laudate cum in cymbalis tinnientibus. Alleluia.—*Liber Psalmorum, vers Hieron.*

TEXT—Who can utter the mighty acts of the Lord; who can shew forth all his praise?—Psalm 106: 2.

In musical language, the Diapase or Diapason is the octave or interval which includes all the tones. Among musical instrument makers it is a rule or scale by which they adjust the pipes of organs and the openings of flutes for expressing the several tones and semitones. There are several gradations of the Diapason, but though they are all compound concords, with varying terms, yet they include in the aggregate all the tones in the entire scale of music. And it is a term, therefore, which, as expressing all the richness and magnificence of possible musical combinations, is frequently made use of by imaginative writers to denote the affluence and fulness which hearts all alive with enthusiastic and fervid sentiment, naturally and instinctively give forth. But if all the voices of men and of angels were united in one grand diapason, in one vast and magnificent volume of sound, it would not even *adumbrate* God's woundrous perfections, and surpassing and inestimable benefits; for even the created represent the uncreated, the finite the infinite, the mortal the immortal, the everlasting. Oh! who can utter the mighty acts of the Lord, who can show forth all his praise.

But because we cannot adequately show forth the high praises of God, are our voices, therefore, to be silent and mute, our hands not uplifted in adoration, our eyes closed in the slumber of insensibility, and we to remain like statues, rigid and motionless, until the very rocks cry out and those secret powers of the Lord which lie hidden in the lifeless forms of nature, break forth into fervent and thankful speech, to shame man's ingratitude, and rebuke his heartlessness. No my beloved it is very meet for us we should all most surely feel, it is very meet, right and our bounden duty, that we should at all times, and in all places, give thanks unto Thee O Lord, Holy Father Almighty and everlasting God. And forth with angels and archangels and with all the company of Heaven, we laud and magnify thy glorious name, ever more praising Thee and saying, Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of Hosts, Heaven and earth are full of thy glory. Glory be to Thee O Lord most High. Assembled as we are this day my brethren, in accordance with the express provisions of the Liturgy, and the reverent and earnest recommendation of the ecclesiastical and civil authority, to offer as a people our united tributes of thanksgiving and praise; let us dilate upon the mercies we have for this encharistic and glad offering. The topics which have been emphatically proposed for our grateful consideration, are such as naturally suggest themselves to the mind, and come home to the heart of every one of the gathered fruits of the earth. For the prosperity of industry, for the preservation of good order and our tranquility throughout our borders, for the victories which have been vouchsafed to us over armed traitors, and for the manifold blessings which have been vouchsafed to us, notwithstanding our unworthiness.

First, then, we are to consider Heaven's claim to our gratitude for the gathered fruits of the earth.

My brethren, have we ever considered thoroughly the weight and solemnity of that petition in the Litany, that it may please thee to give and preserve to our use the kindly fruits of the earth, so that in due time we may enjoy them? Have you ever considered the difference between the fruits of the earth in a loose and vague meaning, and the gathered fruits of the earth? When you think of the requisites for the production of a crop, you picture to yourselves a plough, a harrow, and the diligent hand that casts the seed into the bosom of the earth. But do you also take into the account the graduated supply of heat and of moisture that must be given by the Great Source of Life and of fruitfulness, before the grain can come to maturity, and the labor of the husbandman can be rewarded. Are you fully aware that "nature's most hidden movements are conducted with a uniformity so vigorous as fate, that even the fitful agitations of the weather have their law and their principle; that the intensity of every breeze, and the number of drops in every shower, and the formation of every cloud, and all the succeeding alternations of storm and sunshine, and the endless sniftings of temperature, and those tremulous varieties of the air, that our instruments have enabled us to discover, have not enabled us to explain, really follow each other by a method of succession which, though greatly more intricate, is yet absolute in itself as the order of the seasons, or the most mathematical courses of astronomy." If you are not aware of this, it is strictly true nevertheless, and therefore, with the production of a harvest, neither man nor any power in nature has any connection whatever, beyond that of an instrumental cause, an ordained groundwork; and when the song of the reaper is heard in the harvest field, each varying note should raise our souls to God, and open our lips in fervent gratitude and high adoration.

And to complete the agency of the motives to gratitude and praise, let famine with all the imaginable horrors be placed in the background of the picture, and then remembering that this is one of the revealed instrumentalities of national chastisement, and that nothing but the long suffering of the Almighty has prevented his avenging our manifold national sins and wickedness; let us sing unto the Lord a new song of praise, and pay our vows and vows in the presence of all his people. The same line of observation is applicable to the second topic of thankfulness here suggested, viz: the continuance of health.

Pestilence is another of the arrows laid up in the Almighty's quiver. No human hygeine can avert disease, when he is pleased to send it. Would we not pour out his wrath in the air, new and terrific forms of disease would spring up and cause a wail of anguish to pervade the land like the midnight cry of Egypt for the dead in their households. Yes, He could cause a crisis to arise, when all remedies would fail, when all physicians would stand aghast, and graves so multiply that there would scarcely living men enough be left to bury the dead. And why has it not been so? Has it been for any desert of our? or was it mercy that spared us, and mercy only, so that we are constrained to say with the sacred minstrel, "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name give the glory, for Thy mercy and Thy truth's sake. We will be talking of Thy worship, Thy glory, Thy praise and wonderous works, so that men shall speak of the might of Thy marvellous acts, and we will also tell of Thy greatness."

The prosperity of industry next challenges our attention—the prosperity of industry.

At the outset of our national troubles, it was the prediction of our foolish and infatuated brethren who are in arms against the constituted authorities of the land, that the grass would soon be found growing in the streets of the Northern cities. The North, they thought, was so dependent on the South for a market for the avails of her industry, that the sound of her laborious implements would soon be stilled, and the stagnation of all industrial interests, as it would paralyze all hands, so it would cause trouble and gloom to throw their dark drapery around every heart. But has this ill boding prophecy come true? Is the grass growing in the streets of our cities? Is our national credit destroyed abroad and at home? Are there any calamities but what are remotely inflicted by the inevitable calamities of the war, now brought back to us by its unavoidable concomitants? What is the condition of our workshops? What the status of our laborers? Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it, and yet he is prospering our industry and enriching our people. And Oh, then, my brethren, what ought to be our attitude to-day toward God, and His holy ordinances? Beware that you forget not the Lord, our God, in not keeping His commandments, and His judgments, and His statutes, lest when we have built goodly houses and dwell therein, and our flocks and our herds have multiplied, our hearts be lifted up, and we say in our hearts my power, and the might of my hands have gotten me all this wealth, but thou shalt remember the Lord thy God, for it is He that giveth us power to get wealth, that He may establish the covenant which He has made with our fathers as it is this day.

But we are called on moreover to magnify the Lord for the preservation of good order and tranquility throughout our borders.

We should have had the most powerful reasons for gratitude in this direction, had our tranquility never been menaced, and put in jeopardy. But you well know the projected invasion of our country by a formidable host—you remember the nervous activity of our people in putting up the fortifications that surround our cities—you are sensible of our present tranquility as compared with our former fears. In the dark future there is indeed in this part of the record, the burning of one of our beautiful border towns. But this catastrophe, melancholy and humiliating as it was, may have been permitted for the greater intimate security and tranquility of our whole people, while our meditations upon the signal deliverance afforded us—upon the humiliating circumstances under which the fierce invader was driven back—and the peace and serenity which now prevails among the people of the Commonwealth, should awaken in our bosoms the most jubilant and grateful sensations, and engage us to praise the Lord for the avenging of Israel when the people willingly offered themselves. Yes! when the enemy said, I will pursue, I will overtake, I will divide the spoil. My lust shall be satisfied upon them. I will draw my sword—my hand shall destroy them. Then thy right, O Lord, become glorious in power. Thy right hand, O Lord, dashed in pieces the enemy, and in the greatness of thy excellency, thou hast overthrown them that rose up against us, whether upog the land or upon the sea. In a word, my brethren, we are called on to give thanks for all the manifold blessings which he has heaped upon us, our national provocations to the contrary notwithstanding. The prosperity of our religious and literary institutions under all the difficulties and embarrassments incident to a state of war—the tide of emigration flowing into our country—the enlightened and unaffected sympathy with our cause on the part of some of the noblest spirits of the trans-Atlantic world. The rapidly developing mineral resources of our territories; the exposure and defeat of treasonable organizations; the tranquil reflux of the waves of political excitement, and of party agitation; the profuse and laborious charity of the people, their unfaltering patriotism, and their noble promptitude to rally and care for the maintenance of our national integrity and safety, and honor, are all eminently fit and proper subjects of devout thankfulness, and louder and fervent acclaim. And to these eucharistic offerings We are appealed to to unite our humble and ardent petitions that "the Great Ruler of nations may be pleased to renew and increase His merciful favors toward us during the year to come; that rebellion being overthrown, peace may be restored to our distracted country, and in every State, with grateful and loving accord the incense of praise and thanksgiving may be offered by all the people unto His holy name." Oh, let us all unite, without exception, in these solemn supplications and prayers. Let every man, and every woman, daily and nightly offer them, in the house of God not only, but in the secrecy of their chambers; let their ejaculations be sent up wherever they are, or however they may be employed; let little children be taught to fold their hands in prayer, and let our united and tearful orisons ascend as a great cloud of incense to the mercy seat of the Eternal in behalf of all who are concerned in the administration of the Government, or who are in any way instrumental in accomplishing the patriotic aims and efforts of this great people. Let our endeavors, our munificence, our sympathy with those who have gone forth to defend the Government, and to protect us in our property and homes, our compassion for the suffering and the mourning, our holy indignation against those who have no solicitude for the issues of the war beyond those which point to filthy lucre, our wisdom, our moderation, our firmness, our forbearance go hand in hand with our attendance on sacred services and rites of worship. And then, my brethren, may we look indeed for a speedy answer to that prayer of the holy Psalmist: Rid me and deliver me from the hand of strange children whose mouth speaketh vanity and their right hand is a right hand of falsehood. That our sons may be as plants grown up in their youth, that our daughters may be as corner stones polished after the similitude of a palace. That our garners may be full, affording all manner of store; that our sheep may bring forth thousands and ten thousands in our streets. That our oxen may be strong to labor, that there be no breaking in, nor going out, that there be no complaining in our streets. Happy is the people that is in such a case, yea happy is that people whose God is the Lord!

In *His* salvation is our hope,
And in the name of Israel's God,
Our troops shall lift their banners up,
Our navies spread their flags abroad.

Some trust in horses trained for war,
And some of chariots make their boasts;
Our surest expectations are
From *Thee*, the Lord of heavenly hosts.

Then save us, Lord, from slavish fear,
And let our trust be firm and strong
Till Thy salvation shall appear,
And hymns of peace conclude our song.

The Florida Case.

The long article in the Boston *Advertiser* alluded to by telegraph Thursday, and attributed to the pen of Senator Sumner, is an elaborate discussion of the precedents in English history which show that Great Britain is debarred from claiming that the taking of the *Florida* was a violation of international law. The proof is ample that England has paid no attention to the remonstrances of the Dutch when she is now so anxious to preserve unbroken; but, as we have often said before, the sins of England cannot be a justification for wrong-doing on our part. The example of Hall, Angell and Baxter street, is not to be followed by gentlemen in the Fifth avenue.

The article in the *Advertiser* is especially valuable as a collection of precedents, and its conclusions are as follows:

Where ships have been captured in neutral waters, their restitution was at least on one occasion positively refused by a British Minister of commanding authority, while on other occasions it was avoided by the destruction of the ships. If the American commander, who undertook the business at Bahia, had done it completely, there would be little difficulty now. It is hardly cynical to say of such an omission, in the words of Talleyrand, that "it was worse than a crime—it was a blunder."

The Florida was abnormal and piratical in her origin and her career, and was little more than a lawless gipsy of the sea; born contrary to the victorious wishes and living in constant defiance of that law.

The Florida pretended to belong to a rebel combination of slave-masters, now engaged in rebellion for the sake of slavery. Though certain foreign powers, including Brazil, have conceded to this rebel combination what are called "beligerent rights," yet the extent of this concession is undecided. Of course, it is much less than a recognition of national independence.

Assuming, therefore, that the restitution of a ship, belonging to an independent Power, as to France or England, might be properly required, it does not follow that such restitution should be required in a case like the present, or in other words, that the United States should be expected to restore the Florida to Brazil to be handed over again to the support of a slaveholding rebellion, and to burn more ships.

It is well understood, of course, that the seizure of the Florida was wrong only with respect to Brazil, and not with respect to the rebel enemy. There can be no demand, therefore, unless Brazil steps forward. Whatever is done must be done in her name and at her instance. The enlightened Emperor of Brazil is of the Royal House of Braganza, which reigned in Portugal when her great Minister Pombal forbore to demand the restitution of ships captured by Portuguese within the waters. Here is a precedent of his own family, applicable to the present occasion. I venture to add that he would do an inconsiderate and unfriendly act, if he should press the matter at this time, obnoxious, not only as a public enemy, but as the piratical agent of a wicked rebellion. Even admitting that the capture was null by the law of Nations, yet the nature of the reparation to be demanded must be absolutely in the direction of Brazil, and no power in this age can be justified which exercises any discretion adverse to human freedom.

The writer of the foregoing says that he expresses no opinion upon some of the questions he has raised, but he is positive that Brazil only can ask reparation. He does not assume or propose that the capture of the Florida can be vindicated by the international lay; he devotes his argument to the question whether England can justifiably interfere in this case or complain of the capture.

DISASTER AT LAWRENCE, MASS.—An accident occurred in Lawrence, Mass., last Friday noon, which has suspended work in nearly all the factories and mills of that busy city, and it is estimated has thrown from eight to ten thousand persons out of employment.

It seems that about nine o'clock on Friday morning, while some workmen were engaged in entering a new raceway for a new mill into the large canal of the Essex Company, the pressure of water became so great that it carried away the bulkhead at the junction of the river and the canal and forced a passage through, nearly three hundred feet in width carrying away in its course a new large chimney from a mill which was being erected by Mr. Wade and others.

In consequence of this accident it has become necessary to draw off the canal, and to suspend work until the water can be again shut off and supplied by it. A large gang of men have been at work night and day since the accident occurred repairing the damage, but it will be several days before the work will be fairly completed as to enable the mills to resume operations.

The Washington *Chronicle* says editorially: "We are most gratified to hear, as we do upon the best authority, that the Hon. Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, has for more than two years heartily co-operated with the friends of the Union. The experience of Gen. Cushing as a statesman, jurist and public speaker, will render him a most valuable supporter of Mr. Lincoln's administration in this important crisis.

MARRIED.

METCALF—FRIES—At St. Thomas church, White Marsh, Pa. by Rev. W. N. Dill, of Germantown, WM. METCALF and Miss CRISSIE D. FRIES. No Cards.

DIED:

SNYDER—On November 4th, 1864, of Bronchaetis, at Willet's Point, New York harbor, WILLIAM H. SNYDER of Co. B, 4th Pa. Cavalry, aged 17 years, 6 months and 4 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, Simon P. and Leah Snyder, No. 48, Locust street, on Sunday, Dec. 4th, 1864, at 2 o'clock, to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PURE INODOROUS GLYCERINE

Pure Inodorous Glycerine.
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Pure Old Castile Soap. Glycerine Soap.
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Finest Medicinal Liquors.
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Carriage Sponges. Toilet Sponges.
Carriage Sponges. Toilet Sponges.
Carriage Sponges. Toilet Sponges.

For the above goods, at the lowest possible prices, go to
N. McCLARRAN & CO.'S Drug Store,
85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth st.
no26

AFTERNOON STOCK EXCHANGE.

AN EXCHANGE FOR THE SALE OF STOCKS during business hours, will be opened THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, in CENTRAL HALL, Third Floor DISPATCH BUILDING, to be held every day thereafter, opening punctually at 2 P. M. At 3:30 the calling of the stocks will commence, and continue until 5 P. M.

This 'Change proposes to meet a want much felt in the community, as a place for the sale of stocks, &c., during business hours.

dc2-1w CHAS. A. ANDERSON.

DISSOLUTION.

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of CHILDS & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. Parties having business with the late firm, or either of the undersigned will please call at No. 32 Fifth street, Ehman's new building, second floor.

JOHN T. CHILDS,
E. H. ALEXANDER.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 30th, 1864. de2-3t

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

The Directors of the North Western Mining Company of Detroit have levied an Assessment of TWO DOLLARS per Share on the Capital Stock, as the same may stand at the close of business on Saturday the 31st day of December, payable to the Treasurer on Monday, January the 4th, 1865, with interest added after that date. Eastern Stockholders may pay at the office of J. W. CLARK & CO., Transfer Agent, Milk street, Boston.

JAMES M. COOPER, Treasurer.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 1, 1864. de2-1m

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

The Directors of the Medera Mining Company have levied an Assessment of ONE DOLLAR per Share on the Capital Stock, as the same may stand at the close of business on Saturday, the 31st day of December, payable to the Treasurer on Monday January the 4th, 1865, with interest added after that date. Eastern Stockholders may pay at the office of F. K. WOMRATH, Esq., Transfer Agent, 324 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

JAMES M. COOPER, Treasurer.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 1, 1864. de2-1m

REVOLVERS.

A large stock of all kinds on hand and for sale by
no2 JAMES BOWN, 138 Wood street.

CITY MATTERS.

CHEAP COAL—GOOD NEWS!—A very large meeting at Coal Exchange assembled yesterday, President Dravo in the chair.

The main object of the meeting was to devise some means to reduce the present high price of coal in the market.

After a very general interchange of views among the members, Mr. A. D. Smith moved that the President and Secretary of the association be instructed to prepare a circular and send a copy to each coal works on the river, requesting them to send coal to the city to be sold at ten cents per bushel. Messrs. Smith, Lisle and Willock were appointed a committee to take charge of such coal sent, and see that it is properly disposed of.

A committee consisting of Messrs. J. F. Smith, Simpson Horner, and E. H. Irwin, were appointed to prepare a memorial to the Council of the two cities, asking them to prepare a suitable place at the wharves for the landing and storing of coal, and also to have the obstruction in the channel at the Point removed.

The members of the Exchange appeared to enter into the project with spirit, and our citizens may anticipate a considerable decrease in the price of coal in a short time.

It is proper to state that the coal men of the Monongahela valley disclaim any and all participation in the present high prices of coal, and assert that if the city will but meet them half way, and give them the requisite and necessary facilities for bringing coal to market, and storing the same, they will see to it that the stock shall be abundant and the prices not exorbitant.

This is indeed cheering news, and heartfelt thanks are due to the coal dealers of the Monongahela valley. In this connection we may state that two large boats containing 15,000 bushels of Winefried coal has arrived at Cincinnati from Charleston, Kanawha, and was sold in that market to the fuel company at eighteen cents per bushel. This is simple but teaches a lesson. There is a fuel company four hundred miles below us, far from the great coal beds of this region, which purchases coal at eighteen cents per bushel. It could be furnished here at just one-half eighteen cents, if the proper course was pursued.

FAREWELL SERMON.—Rev. Mr. Lansing, of the First Universalist Church, will deliver a farewell discourse to his congregation tomorrow. Mr. Lansing, although quite a young man, has won for himself a high place in the estimation of those holding the tenets which he teaches. He is a pleasing speaker, a ready and practical writer, and a gentleman of unblemished moral character. Rev. Mr. Fisherman succeeds him in the pastoral charge of the congregation.

Warm Weather and its Effects.—Many people, especially ladies, complain at this season of the year of general weakness or debility. The use of Speer's Samburg wine prevents this. The wine is said to have a most wonderful effect in giving strength, vigor and tone to the whole system; it is extensively used by ladies nursing or about to nurse infants. The wine is not a manufactured article, as no water, sugar, or liquors is added to it, it is no patent medicine or cordial humbug, but is a superior wine of the Port Samburg grape, cultivated by Alfred Speer, in this country; a pure old unadulterated wine, nothing more nor less. Mr. Speer has been supplying hospitals with his wine for three years past, not venturing it into the market generally until he had accumulated a stock of sixty thousand gallons, which is now old, with which he is now supplying only first class druggists in a few cities. Parties from London and Paris order it, appreciating it above French wines. It will soon be unsurpassed for summer complaints, and for weakly persons. Our druggists have obtained same direct from Mr. Speer. The price is low for so excellent a wine, and every family should have a bottle in the house.—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Will meet at

WILKINS HALL,

On Saturday, Dec. 3d, at 2 p. m.

de2 A. M. BROWN, Chairman.

THOS. STEEL.....JOHN D. BAILEY.

STEEL & BAILEY,

STOCK BROKERS AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Stocks bought and sold exclusively on Commission.
Office, WILKINS HALL. de2-1f

NOTICE.

There will be a special meeting of the members of the
PITTSBURGH GYMNASTIC ASSOCIATION,
on SATURDAY EVENING, December 3d, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is desired.
de2-2t JAS. M. REINHART, Secretary.

TENNYSON CLUB LECTURES.

Mr. J. E. MURDOCH,

The Celebrated Tragedian and Renowned American Reader,

will give two of his unrivalled Readings in

LAFAYETTE HALL,

ON

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,

December 5th and 6th.

Mr. Murdoch's readings have this season, been received with immense enthusiasm by the press and people of the leading Western cities, and it is hoped that the great friend of the Union soldiers will be as warmly greeted in our city.

Tickets of admission 50 cents, to be obtained at the Book, Music and Drug Stores, or at the door.

A limited number of choice seats will be reserved and sold at C. C. Mellor's music store, at 75 cents extra.

RALPH PETERSON,
J. M. GAZZAM,
J. R. RUTTER FIELD,
S. S. McCANDLESS,
T. F. HOUSTON,
Lecture Committee.

OIL STOCKS FOR SALE.

1000 shares of Pit Hole and Cherry Run.
100 " Fleming and Blood.
150 " Kiderado.
200 " Ironside.
100 " Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.
500 " Ritchie.
1000 " Tarr, Story and Cherry Run, at
R. McLAIN & CO.'S,
Stock Brokers, Fourth street.

P

The Daily Commercial

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING TERMS.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE COMMERCIAL at the following rates, from which there will be no variation:

10 Lines, or 0-8 Inch, One Square.	Daily.	3 Times in a Week.	Twice a Week.	Twice a Week.	Three Months.	Weekly.
One time	75					
Two times	1 25					
Three times	1 50					
Four times	1 80					
Five times	2 00					
One week	2 50	1 70	1 25	85		75
Seven times	2 80	1,90	1 40	95		
Eight times	3 00	2 00	1 45	1 00		
Nine times	3 40	2,30	1 70	1 15		
Ten times	3 70	2 40	1 85	1 25		
Eleven times	4 05	2 70	2 00	1 35		
Two weeks	4 25	2 90	2 25	1 45		1 40
Three weeks	6 00	4 00	3 00	2 00		2 00
One month	7 50	5 00	3 75	2 50		2 50
Two months	11 25	7 50	5 65	3 75		4 75
Three months	13 75	9 15	6 85	4 55		6 75
Six months	20	13 33	10 00	6 66		12 00
Nine months	27 00	18 00	13 50	9 00		16 50
One year	32 00	21 34	16 00	10 70		20 00

UNCHANGEABLE ADVERTISEMENTS.—For one square, unchangeable one time each week, confined to the immediate business of the advertiser. All larger advertisements in exact proportion.

	Daily.	3 Times in a Week.	Twice a week.	Once a week.
One month	9 25	6 00	4 00	3 00
Three months	17 50	11 45	7 60	6 00
Six months	24 00	19 00	15 75	10 50
One year	40 00	28 50	24 50	14 00

☞ *Business or Local Notices, under head of* "CITY ITEMS," TWENTY CTS. *per line, each insertion.*

Special Notices, TEN CTS. per line, each insertion.
Death Notices, each 1 section.....50 cents.
Marriage Notices, " .....75 "

THE PROGRESS OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.—We have heretofore pointed out the progress which is being made in Europe, but unfortunately not in our own country, in the dissemination of correct ideas of political economy. The most remarkable we have hitherto observed, is in Austria. That Government has voluntarily decentralized itself, by reinstating the former parliamentary bodies for each of the countries of which the Empire is composed. It has also evinced a strong tendency toward free trade, by movements meeting the Zollverein more than half-way, for a general customs Union in Germany, with reduced duties. Negotiations are now in progress for extending the free commercial treaties between Belgium, France, Italy, Switzerland, and the Zollverein to Austria. Inland impediments to trade are being rapidly removed, and laws of the most liberal nature are being adopted for mechanical and other industrial pursuits. The following language was recently held by a person of the highest influence with the new ministry:

"The imperious tendency of the age runs toward making the welfare and contentment of the people the leading object of Governments. This object can be reached only by satisfying so-called 'material' interests, which are, however, for ninety-nine out of a hundred individuals, intimately blended with moral interests, and on their material interests the most essential institution of civil and religious life, *i. e., the family.*"

An affray, resulting in the death of one of the parties, occurred in Tom. Pupleux's saloon, on Main street, La Fayette, Sunday evening. Ed. Fahnestock, son of a physician of that city, had a difficulty with another young man named Clifford, in the saloon. On going outside the trouble was renewed, when Fahnestock drew a revolver and fired three times at his opponent; he then seized him about the wrist, drew a bowie knife, and gave him a frightful wound in the left breast. Clifford expired immediately.

It is said that Mrs. O'Kane, who was recently the heroine of the famous divorce suit in London, in which one of the most prominent noblemen of England was involved, has arrived in this country, and is preparing a lecture on the manners, habits and tastes of the aristocracy of Great Britain, and which she will shortly deliver in public. This is an exceedingly rich vein in the great social strata of the moral realm, which, it is said, the lady will strike unerringly and with boldness.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.—An official report of the financial affairs of the United States Sanitary Commission is just published. The total amount of money received by the Commission from all sources since its organization in the summer of 1861, is $2,677,964 40. The expenditure amount to $1,672,507. Balance on hand, $1,005,396 08.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER A century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process in such a manner that it immediately imparts to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DIRTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color; any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. oc29-1y

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au18:6m

ATTORNEYS.

ILITARY AGENCY.

McMASTER & GAZZAM,

ATTORNEYS,

For the Adjustment and Collection of Claims against the United States Government.

Office: 98 Grant street,

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Correspondence solicited from all parties

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PENSIONS, BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, and similar claims attended to.

Special attention given to claims for loss of horses. Applications by mail attended to as if made in person.

No charge is made until the claim is adjusted.

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HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
NO. 92 DIAMOND STREET,
my4 PITTSBURGH, PA

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON

SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH

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MACKRELL & JOHNSON,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.

Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.

Office: No. 89 Grant street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Call with Discharge and two witnesses. 11y28

HOTELS.

JONES HOUSE.—

CHAS. H. MANN, Proprietor,

CORNER MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE,

HARRISBURG, PA.

A first-class house, three and a half squares from the depot. mh1

THE BELVIDERE HOUSE,

ED. EICHENLAUB, Proprietor,

se13 NEAR SHARPSBURG.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the receptions of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. KLEISMAN.

McK'sport, September, 1863.

SUNDRIES—

200 boxes prime W. R. Cheese;
150 do do Hamburg Cheese;
200 bbls extra No. 1 Salt;
500 bbls white Beans;
20 dozen Brooms;
25 bbls Sweet Potatoes, "Jersey."

In store and for sale by

CHARLES B. BAILEY,
oc19 No. 179 Liberty street.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE.

100 Boxes Prime Cheese,
300 Barrels Salt, Flour, Butter, &c., &c.,
100 Barrels Refined Oil,
1,000 Bushels P. B. Potatoes,

by T. C. JENKINS,
Commission Merchant, No. 20 Liberty St.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of either, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe. If an opinion founded on 16 years of close observation and experience, in practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and proper care, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $25, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $35. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
278 PENN STREET.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry executions issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, in said county, on Monday, the 26th day of December, 1864, the following described real estate to wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim of Robert Thompson, of, in, and to all those two certain lots of ground situate in Pitt township, (now Seventh ward, city of Pittsburgh), being lots No. 12 and 13 in a plan of lots laid out by John Keating, being sixty by one hundred feet, on which is erected one two story frame house and other improvements.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Robert Thompson, at the suit of Joseph Warden and Sarah Warden his wife.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of John Aiken, of, in, and to all those four certain lots of ground situate in the Seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh, being lots Nos. 163, 164, 165 and 166 in Colwell's plan, each lot containing in front on Roberts street of 20 feet and extending back one hundred feet.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of John Aiken, at the suit of Freyvogle & Gilner, Thomas W. Briggs and Joseph I. Ulam and Annie Ulam his wife.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of James McKinney Snodgrass of, in and to the following described tract of land situate in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a corner of land of Harriet and Jacob Hays; thence along the line of said Jacob Hays east 21° to a post; thence along land of Thomas Harding west 30° east 17 5-10 perches to a sugar tree; thence north 13° east 42 9-10 perches to a white oak; thence north 28° west 32 perches to a post on the line of land of Henry Succop; thence south 72½° west 14 perches to a stone; thence along the line of —— Harris land south 25° east 25 10-100 perches to a post; thence south 15° west 61 7-10 perches to a post, the place of beginning, containing eight acres, being the same tract of land which Christian and Peter Sewald, by deed dated April 1st, 1859, conveyed to said James McKinney Snodgrass, the mortgage being given to secure the unpaid purchase money.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of James McKinney Snodgrass, at the suit of Christian Sewald and Peter Sewald.

ALSO,

All the right title, interest and claim of David Campbell of, in and to all that certain lot, No. 20, situate on the east side of Congress street, and containing in front, on said street, twenty feet, and extending back eastwardly ninety feet and one inch to Elm street. Also, all that other certain lot situate on the west side of Congress street, numbered 30, fronting on said street 20 feet, and extending back westwardly ninety feet and five inches. Also, all those two certain lots of ground numbered as follows: Nos. 4 and 5, situate on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, each of said lots fronting on said avenue twenty five feet seven and a half inches, and extending back southwardly one hundred and twelve feet to Wilson street. Also, those two other certain lots of ground, being part of lots number four and five, in the plan of partition of Elizabeth Black, deceased, each of said lots containing in front on the south side of Watson street, twenty-five feet seven and one-half inches, and extending back southwardly the same width one hundred and twenty feet to Forbes street. Also, all that other certain lot being part of number five aforesaid, and consisting in front on the south side of Forbes street, twenty-five feet seven and one-half inches, and extending back southwardly the same width one hundred and thirty-one feet to Gibbon street, also all those other two certain lots of ground being part of lots number four and five aforesaid, each of said lots containing in front on the south side of Gibbon street, twenty-five feet seven and one-half inches, and extending back the same width southwardly one hundred and thirty feet to Locust street, the said several lots being part parcel of the lots of ground conveyed to David Campbell and William Bagaley by deed of Samuel W. Black and Eliza A. his wife, dated 13th April, 1859, and recorded in the Recorder's office in deed-book volume 139, page 30, and David Campbell's interest being the undivided one-half interest or part of the said lots conveyed or mortgaged by these presents. Also all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the city of Allegheny, county and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: beginning on Water street at the corner of out-lot number 273, thence along Water lane westwardly one hundred feet to lot of Francis Rudolph, thence along the line of said Rudolph southwardly 175 feet, thence eastwardly 100 feet to the line of John E. Park, thence along the line of John E. Park northwardly 175 feet to the place of beginning, being part of out-lot number 272 in the reserve tract opposite Pittsburgh, and being the same lot conveyed to David Campbell, by deed of Rev. Geo. D. Archibald and wife, dated August 29, 1855, and recorded in the Recorder's office of said county, in Deed Book, vol. 135, page 369. Also, all that certain lot of ground in the city of Allegheny, county and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Beginning on Water lane, at the corner of a lot of the said David Campbell, and at the distance of 100 feet westwardly from the corner of lot No. 273; thence along Water lane westwardly 60 feet, to ground of Catherine Rudolph's heirs; thence by said land southwardly 275 feet; thence eastwardly by land of said Rudolph's heirs 160 feet, to the line of lot No. 273, owned by John E. Park; thence northwardly along the line of lot No. 273, one hundred feet, to the corner of said lot of David Campbell; thence westwardly along the same lot one hundred feet; thence northwardly by the line of said lot one hundred and seventy-five feet, to Water lane, the place of beginning; being the same piece of ground conveyed to the said David Campbell by deed of Joseph Knox, dated August 31, 1858, and recorded in the Recorder's office of said county, in Deed Book, vol. 135, page 375.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of David Campbell, at the suit of William Bagaley, for use of the Allegheny Bank.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Elijah Kerr of, in and to all that certain piece of land in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, bounded by lands of Samuel C. Rankin and heirs of George Breed, and which was reserved by Elijah Kerr in his sale to said Samuel C. Rankin, as contained in articles of agreement, recorded in vol. 137, page 525, containing three and a half acres more or less, whereon is an old saw-mill.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Elijah Kerr, at the suit of Daniel Solinger, for use of Wilson Wall.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of William Hannan, of, in, and to that certain lot or piece of ground situate in South Pittsburgh (the lower St. Clair township, below or Westerly of Birmingham, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the southerly line of Manor street, continued at the westerly corner of property of Josephine Ormsby, thence extending in front on Manor street, continued westwardly twenty feet eleven inches, and in depth south twenty-four degrees ten minutes, west one hundred and thirty feet, be the same more or less, to an alley. Being the same lot of ground conveyed to said William Hannan by deed dated August 23d, 1862, and recorded in the Recorder's office in and for Allegheny county, in deed book vol. 154, page 580, and on which is erected a dwelling house two stories and a half high, partly stone and partly frame.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Hannan, at the suit of S. McCrickart & Co.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Leopold Bertsche, sen., of, in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground marked and numbered 28 in John McKee's plan of lots, in the Borough of Birmingham, and described as follows, viz: Beginning at the southeast corner of lot No. 23 on Bradford street; thence with said street eastwardly 20 feet to the corner of lot No. 29; thence with the line of said lot northwardly 80 feet to corner of lot No. 24; thence along the line of said lot No. 24 eastwardly 20 feet to the corner of lot No. 20; thence along the end line of lots Nos. 20, 21, 22, and 23, southwardly 80 feet to Bradford street, the place of beginning; being 20 feet in front on Bradford street, and in depth 80 feet, on which is erected a brick dwelling house two stories high, and a frame shop.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Leopold Bertsche, sen., at the suit of John Shunk against Leopold Bertsche, sr., and Leopold Bertsche, jr.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Margaret Clark, of, in and to all the undivided one-half part of all that certain lot of ground situated in the borough of McKeesport, Allegheny county, Penna., designated in the plan of said borough as lot No. 171, containing in front, on Market street, sixty feet, and extending back, preserving the same width, one hundred and forty feet.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Margaret Clark, at the suit of E. F. Cooper.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of John A. Nesbit, owner, or reported owner and contractor, of, in and to all that certain building and premises, built for, and used as an oil refinery, situated in McClure township, Allegheny county, Pa., consisting of two buildings, one story high, built of brick, 15 by 25 feet, the other built partly of brick and partly of stone, about 20 by 40 feet; with steam engines, boiler, retorts, tanks, agitators, and all necessary machinery for refining crude or rock oil therein; fixed and attached thereto, the same being erected upon, a certain lot of ground, marked as No. 3 in a plan of lots in said township, laid out by R. D. Cochran and M. McGonigle, guardians of the minor children of Johnstone Lackey, deceased, and bounded and described as follows, namely: Commencing at a point at the center of a 20-feet road, laid out in said plan, thence by lot No. 4, north 47 deg., east 14 3-10 perches, to a point on line of lot No. 9 on the New Brighton road; thence south 30 deg., east 2 56-100 perches; thence along the New Brighton and Manchester Plankroad, by land of R. H. Lackey, south 12 3-4 deg., east 23 15-100 perches, south 26 1-2 deg., east 2 5-10 perches; thence by lot No. 2 north 41 1-6 deg., west 23 8-10 perches, to the place of beginning, containing 1 acre, 29 1-2 perches.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John A. Nesbit, at the suit of Hugh M. Graham and Wm. Fisher.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest, and claim of Henry Niepold, of, in, and to all that certain lot, or piece of ground, situated in Reserve township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, bounded as follows, viz: On the north by Iten street, on the east by Frank Geob, on the south by Spring alley, on the west by Miss Walters, the lot being 25 feet by 125 feet, more or less, on which is erected a two-story frame building.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry Niepold, at the suit of Jacob Whitsell.

JOHN H. STEWART, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, Dec. 2, 1864.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of Sale, issued out of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, there will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 26th day of December, 1864, the following described lands and tenements, with appurtenances, situate in the Township of Collins, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, that is to say, all that certain tract of land, bounded by lands now or late of Daniel Negley, Augustus Hooveller, James Rowen, Jacob Bowen, George Wilkinson, by the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and the Allegheny River, containing about ninety-three acres, and allowance, on which is erected one brick Dwelling House, three frame and one Log Tenant Houses and Barn, of which Jacob Klinefelter, sr., lately died, seized in his demise as fee.

JOHN H. STEWART, Trustee.
Terms at Sale.
December 2d, 1864. de3

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

For this night only. The world renowned tragedian and comedian,

McKEAN BUCHANAN,

and his beautiful and talented daughter,

MISS VIRGINIA BUCHANAN.

THIS EVENING, Bourcault's celebrated comedy, entitled

LONDON ASSURANCE.

Sir Harcourt Courtly.....McKean Buchanan.
Lady Gay Spanker.....Miss Virginia Buchanan.
Song.....Miss L. Sylvester.
Dance.....Miss Jessie.

To conclude with

THE IDIOT'S REVENGE.

CONCERT HALL.

Gottschalk's Positive Farewell.

SIGNOR MUZIO has the honor to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that he has succeeded in making arrangements with the world-renowned Pianist and great Composer,

L. M. GOTTSCHALK,

to give a series of Grand Concerts in the principal cities of the United States, prior to his departure for Havana and Mexico.

Mr. Gottschalk's Farewell Concerts in Pittsburgh will take place on

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, December 6th and 7th.

Signor Muzio also takes great pleasure to announce that he has secured the services of the following musical artists to assist Mr. Gottschalk at these Concerts:

MISS LUCY SIMONS,

The Eminent Cantatrice, (Pupil of his,) whose unprecedented success during a series of Concerts in New York, has been cheerfully acknowledged by the press and enthusiastic public.

SIGNOR MORELLI, the celebrated Baritone.
HERR DOEHLER, the famous Violinist.
SIGNOR MUZIO.....Musical Director and Con'r.

Tickets One Dollar. No extra charge for Reserved Seats. Ticket office open, commencing Saturday, December 3d, at 9 A. M., at C. C. MELLOR'S Music Store.

Orders from the country enclosing the amount for the number of seats required will be promptly attended to by C. C. MELLOR.

Doors open at 7½. Concert to commence at 8.

no30-6d

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,

Late Athenæum—Liberty street.

Last week of the Premier Danseuse and Tight Rope Artiste,

Mlle MARIETTA RAVEL,

and the youthful prodigy,

MASTER WINTER RAVEL.

Re-appearance, after her severe illness of the great torpsichorean artiste,

Miss MILLIE FOWLER,

who will appear, in conjunction with her sister, Miss CLARA FOWLER, in a splendid Ballet Divertisement.

New Songs, new Dances, new Extravaganzas, by the great Melodeon Troupe.

The comic pantomimes, in which

THE FRISKY GOBBLER,

Jack Snoozle.....George R. Edeson,

AT MASONIC HALL.

POSITIVELY FIVE DAYS ONLY,

COMMENCING

Tuesday Evening, Nov. 29.

LA RUE'S GREAT WAR SHOW,

The Wonderful Stratopatetieon, or Walking Army,

[FROM TREMONT THEATRE, BOSTON.]

The most thrilling of all modern miracles, embracing an astounding combination of 90 & Moving and Acting Figures and Models of Men, Horses, Animals, Ships, &c., vividly re-enacting the principal battles, both by sea and land, of the great southern Rebellion. Mr. D. C. LA RUE, the greatest of living humorists, will appear at each exhibition in his very amusing and laughable comic parlor entertainment, entitled "LA RUE'S OLIO OF ODDITIES."

Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 7½.

An Afternoon Exhibition will be given on SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, for the accommodation of Ladies and Children, when the Pupils of Public Schools will be admitted for TEN CENTS each.

no24-6t CHAS. B. GRISTE, Agent.

THE BOSTON MUSEUM.

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.

THE MAMMOTH LADY,

27 years old; weight 500 pounds.

GENERAL TOMB THUMB,

The smallest person in America. Age 27 years. Weight, 88 pounds.

The great FLYING PONOPTICON, the first in America.

Four monstrous SERPENTS.

Barnum's FIGHTING PIG PIPE, from the chaparell of Mexico.

Over 500 curiosities to be seen for a few days only.

Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents.

HOFFMAN & KELLER, Proprietors.
CHAS. BARNUM, Agent. no30-1w

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,

160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. jo22:1y

OIL BBL. TRESS HOOPS, for sale by JAMES BOWN, 138 Wood st

INSURANCE.

1864.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter.

Premiums received from November 1st, 1863, to October 31st, 1864.

On Marine and Inland risks.....$624,647 80
On Fire risks.....138,657 13

$362,705 03

Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1863.....$64,473 42

797,177 80

Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1863 to October 31, 1864.

On Marine and Inland risks.....$418,204 78
On Fire risks.....120,536 76

$538,921 48

Interest during same period—Salvages, &c.....75,625 66

$612,344 14

Losses, expenses, &c., during the year as above.

Marine and Inland Navigation losses.....$214,291 82
Fire losses.....45,065 82
Return premiums.....29,394 98
Re-Insurances.....43,609 28
Agency charges.....19,064 94
Advertising, printing, &c.....2,689 13
Taxes—U. S. Tax on Premiums, Policy Stamps, &c., &c.....11,886 27
Expenses, salaries, rent, &c.....14,058 60

$384,061 28

*This exclusive of the amount reserved for Taxes on Dividends and Profits.

258,883 86

Assets of the Company, Nov. 1, 1864.

$ 60,000 United States Five per cent. loan, 1871.....$100,000 00
111,000 United States six per cent. loan, 1881.....118,215 00
75,000 United States Six per cent. loan, 5-20's.....75,562 50
100,000 State of Pennsylvania Five per cent. loan.....93,668 00
34,000 State of Pennsylvania Six per cent. loan.....35,340 00
123,689 City of Philadelphia Six per cent. loan.....122,590 37
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage Six per cent bonds.....22,000 00
50,000 Pennsylvania Railroad second mortgage Six per cent. bonds.....53,250 00
15,600 200 shares stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia.....15,600 00
6,500 130 shares stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....9,100 00
5,000 100 shares stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....3,050 00
50,000 United States treasury certificates of indebtedness.....48,125 00
80,000 State of Tennessee Five per cent. loan.....12,000 00
128,700 Loans on bond and mortgage, amply secured.....128,700 00

$868,250 Par Cost $842,100 80 Market value, $857,627 87

Real estate.....26,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made.....118,420 42
Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the Company.....28,785 25
Scrip and stock of sundry insurance and other companies, $4,264 00. Estimated value.....2,620 00
Cash on deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days call.....$100,000 00
Cash in banks.....58,154 96
Cash in drawer.....837 96

$158,992 49

$1,301,664 02

PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock, and six per cent interest on the scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of all State and National taxes.

They have also declared a scrip dividend of forty per cent. on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1864, certificates for which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proxime, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the scrip certificates of profits of the Company, for the year 1860, be redeemed in cash, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proxime, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

☞ *No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall be issued claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."*

DIRECTORS.—Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Soudder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallas, Clement C. Hand, Wm. C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, Robert Burton, Samuel E. Stokes, T. Pennington, Jr., Edward Sloan, Wm. C. Houston, Edward Darlington, H. Jones, Brooke, Jacob P. Jones, James B. M'Farland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer M'Ilvaine, John B. Semple, Philadelphia; A. B. Berger, Pittsburgh.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LUDLOW, Secretary.

P. A. MADEIRA, Agent,
no19-2w No. 95 Water street.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. ROOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors.

ISAAC JONES, C. G. HUSSEY, HARVEY CHILDS, Captain R. C. KELLY, JOHN SEWIN, Jr., B. L. FARNESTOCK.

JOHN D. McCORD, Captain ADAM JACOBS, R. B. STERLING, Captain WM. EWING, R. L. McGREW, ROBERT H. DAVIS.

se21-1y

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,

Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings, Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors.

WM. PHILLIPS, JOHN WATT, JOHN E. PARKE, CHAS. S. BISSELL, GEO. B. JONES, JOHN H. BRINTON, WM. PHILLIPS, President. JOHN WATT, Vice President. WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

SAM'L. P. SHRIVER, Capt. J. L. RHODES, W. C. SNEIDER, JAS. D. VERNER, C. HANSON LOVE, SAMUEL REA, CHAS. ARBUCKLE, WM. K. NEELY.

se7

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.....2,500,000
Paid claimants, (30 years,) over.....5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent. on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Gen. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Boothe, B. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ebert, Wm. W. Ward, A. D. McCord, Wm. K. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore.

Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.

GEORGE M. BLACKBURN, Agent,
19-1y 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

WM. BAGALEY, JAMES PARK, JR., W. G. JOHNSTON, B. F. JONES, REES EVANS, Hon. T. M. HOWE, BARCLAY PRESTON, S. M. KIER.

JOHN SHIPTON, JAMES COOPER, S. HARBAUGH, J. CALDWELL, JR., JOHN DILWORTH, GEORGE BINGHAM, WM. A. RODGERS.

de28

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

ACCUMULATION.....$1,600,000

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

This Company grants Policies on more favorable terms than any other. Call and see

H. L. RINGWALT, Agent.
Jo30-1y-eod No. 67 Fourth street.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se21:1y P. A. MADEIRA, Agent.

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,

(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.

No. 77 Federal Street,

Third door below R. R. Depot,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

au22-1y.

J. J. BENDER & CO.,

No. 341 corner Liberty and Wayne streets,

Offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher; Calabria Licorice, True; Carbonate Ammonia; Temple's Compound Syrup, Hope and Boneset; Nichol's Elixir, Bark with Iron; Barrel's Indian Liniment; Extract Logwood; Brown's Broncnial Troches; Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup; Alcohol 18 per cent. no15

DOCTOR JAMES KING,

Office No. 97 Fourth street,

au4-1y (Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)

CHAS. H. SUPER,

Druggist and Pharmaceutist,

Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and fine class TOILET ARTICLES,

CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

BURTS

Rat, Roach and Bed Bug Destroyer.

This most valuable and popular article for destroying Vermin never fails to give satisfaction.

E. BURT, Jr., Proprietor,
No. 18 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia.

R. E. GELLIUS & CO., Wholesale agents for Pittsburgh and vicinity. Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Pittsburgh and Allegheny city. oct3-3m

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFER, Office No 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole

LEATHER.

Waxed upper, Kips and Calf Skins.

P. S. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finish d or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark. oct9

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

63 Fourth Street.

STATEMENT OF ITS CONDITION

November 1, 1864, published as required by Act of Assembly:

First Mortgage on Real Estate.....$110,225 57
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, at par.....60,000 00
U. S. Certificates, at par.....52,000 00
U. S. 1881 Bond, at cost.....20,931 25
Office furniture.....217 50
Interest accrued.....3,479 75
Cash on hand.....21,596 00

Total assets.....$273,501 27

LIABILITIES.

Due to Depositors.....$256,750 33
Due to Depositors, interest, Nov. 1, 1864.....5,915 38
Contingent Fund (balance).....10,835 66

$273,501 27

A. A. GARRIER, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the books of the institution, the bonds and securities, and counted the cash, and have found the above statement to be correct.

W. S. COPELAND, WM. H. SMITH, J. K. MOORHEAD, } Auditing Committee.

November 1, 1864.

Interest paid on Deposits at SIX PER CENT. per annum.

TRUSTEES.

ISAAC JONES, President.

Hon. THOS. M. HOWE, WM. H. SMITH, W. S. COPELAND, HARVEY CHILDS, | Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD, C. G. HUSSEY, JACOB PAINTER, NICHOLAS VOEGTLY.

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Orders executed at the Broker Boards of the principal cities in

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

STATE, CITY, and

CORPORATION BONDS,

RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.

Also in

OIL STOCKS,

To which special attention is promptly given. nov3m

JOHN M. TIERNAN,

STOCK AND BILL BROKER.

Office: 144 Fourth Street,

oc31-6m SECOND FLOOR.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

27 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of

OIL STOCKS,

being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-tf

THIRD NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH,

BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.

U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,

Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new

7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,

AND

OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.

A. D. REINEMAN, Prest.
no19-tf JNO. B. LIV

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin. Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

au15

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

N. HOLMES, Pres. | J. HANNA, V. Pres.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS DEC. 2, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd
U. S. 5-20s	106¼	
U. S. 10-40s	98	
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	97½	97¾
Allegheny City 6s	68	
Cleveland 2d mortgage	103	
Connellsville R. R. 6s	85	
Steubenville Scrip	55	
Pennsylvania Insurance	12	14
Monongahela Navigation Co	44	46
Cleveland R. R.	104	
Connellsville Interest	12¾	12¾
Exchange Bank	70	
Citizens	75	86
Bank of Pittsburgh	70	
Allegheny	64	65½
Bidwell		97½
Allegheny and Pittsburgh	10	
Columbia	90	
Fleming & Blood		35½
Phillips		6
Oil Basin		9¼
Duck Creek		27
Cherry Run and Pitt Hole		1.00
Eldorado		2.25
Oil Creek and Cherry Run		3.25
Ritchie		1.25
Cherry Run & Blood Farm	1.00	
Parr, Story and Cherry Run		1.30
Cherry Run Central	1.70	
Federal	1.50	
Union Lubricating Oil Co	1.05	
McAboy & Cherry Run	1.05	
Tank Petroleum Co	3.10	
National	1.50	

FRIDAY, December 2, 1864.

—The Oil Stock market is generally weak under a prevailing desire to realize. There is such a load of shares carried almost by everybody, that we do not wonder at the general disposition to unload. A fine opportunity is now mightily afforded at our Evening Stock Changes. The "People's," under the management of our versatile friend Mac, is sure to prove a popular resort of the stock magnates. He has got a most admirable location. Wilkin's Hall is commodious, well ventilated, and very comfortably seated, and with the telegraphic arrangement, giving the stock quotations at the New York and Philadelphia Boards each day in time for 'Change hours here, it is sure to draw a crowd every evening.

—Sales at the 'People's Stock Exchange' (F. A. McClelland's) Dec. 2:

200	Shares Cherry Run Central	$1 70
25	" Ohio Valley	2 10
100	" "	2 08
25	" "	2 06
75	" "	2 05
50	" "	2 05
25	" Phillips	1 20
1,000	" Ritchie	1 20
200	" "	1 20
300	" "	1 19
25	" Ross	30
200	" Union Lubric	1 00
100	" Cherry Run Central	1 70

—We conceive the present a most auspicious time for judicious investments in Oil stocks. Prices are down to a minimum point, and the first big strike will rouse up those quiet stocks that have any sympathetic interest, and big fortunes will be made in a very short time. There is a "bear" influence on the market now which will ere long be turned into a "bull," tossing up the figures to a lively pitch, to the great satisfaction and delight of holders of shares. "Let it come," we think we hear all around from a thousand voices.

—The "Cherry Run" district is attracting very especial attention as the Oildorado. The Cherry Run Oil Company of Philadelphia stock has advanced within a few weeks to more than treble in value. The *Ledger* says: This company was chartered three years ago, in 1861. The company owns 400 acres of land on Cherry Run, represented by 20,000 shares, the par of which is $10. The company have leased 20 acres for $2,000 per acre bonus, and half the oil free of cost, and like offers, we are informed are pending for as much more as the Company will sell. The bonus alone would make each share represent $40, or $800,000 in the whole. The small number of shares held by this or by any other Company, is not as carefully observed as it should be. It is an important matter in determining the price of shares.

—Sales at Anderson's Afternoon Stock Exchange, Dec. 2d:

200 Union Lubric	$ 1 00
50 Dalzell	10 00
100 do.	9 62
500 McAboy Cherry Run	1 05

The following shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending November 28, and since January 1:

	1862.	1863.	1864.
For the week	$3,949,918	$3,251,631	$1,880,303
Prev. report'd	138,380,147	153,653,655	193,794,926
Since Jan. 1	$142,284 066	$156,885,289	$195,675,229

The exports of domestic produce for the week include 14,523 pounds beeswax, 20,401 bbls. wheat flour, 1,237 bbls. corn meal, 36,485 bush. wheat, 581 bush. oats, 2,332 bush. corn, 1,000 pkgs. candles, 261 bales hay, 785 bales hops, 81 bbls. spirits turpentine, 253 bbls. rosin, 949 galls. whale oil, 21,303 galls. sperm oil, 1,074 galls. land oil, 800 bbls. pork, 670 bbls. and 654 tcs. beef, 186,119 pounds cut meats, 78,753 pounds butter, 156,611 pounds cheese, 312,202 pounds lard, 92 bbls. rice, 401,220 pounds tallow, 280,378 galls. petroleum, 725 bush. peas, 208 hhds. and 101 other pkgs. crude tobacco, 29,804 pounds manufactured do.

Hog Products.

CINCINNATI.

Our provision market remains inactive. In a small way, to meet a consumptive demand, lard is selling at 22¼c; but such transactions are not a fair index of the market. 22c is an outside price for round lots, and not much could be sold at that. Mess pork is neglected at $36. Old bacon is only nominal at our last quotations. Green meats are still depressed. Shoulders are quoted at 12½@12¾c, sides at 15¼@15¾c, and hams at 16c, to be handled in more favorable weather.

A slight turn in the direction of more suitable weather puts the Hog market in better condition, although the stock in the pens has been increased, and prices are about 25c better than yesterday, average of 200 pounds being quoted at $13 75, and of 210 pounds at $14. The killing of light weights has been entered on with a good deal of energy, upon the apparent promise of a still further improvement in the immediate future.

There was a better demand to-day and prices higher. The sales were:

240	averaging 210	$14 50
60	" 200	14 00
278	" 200	13 75
184	" 200	13 87
410	" 190	13 75
450	" 190	13 75
200	" 200	13 75

The receipts were about 3,000 head.

LOUISVILLE.—Under the influence of the warm weather and the decline at the other packing points, the hog market here has become very dull and one at least of our packing houses has withdrawn from the market to-day. We hear of no material sales to-day, but the Government agents are paying 10 to 10½c gross, for hogs delivered. There were no hogs slaughtered yesterday or to-day, with some 3,000 head in pens. The sale of 2,500 head quoted the other day, to Government, at 10¼c, delivered on the line of the Nashville railroad, should have been quoted at 10¼c, delivered and weighed here.

We learn that Hoffman, Duncan & Co., packers, are in the market to buy and pack on their own and farmers' account. The stock of hogs this season, though light in number, is represented as very fat in the aggregate. Of the stock yards this week, exclusive of the supplies to the Government, have amounted to 4,568 head.

New York Oil Market.

Oils continue in limited request, including Crude Whale, at $1 45@1 50; Crude Sperm, at $2 05@2 15; Bleached Winter White, $1 50@1 65; Unbleached Sperm, $2 40@2 55; Linseed, $1 41@1 43; No. 1 Lard, $1 90@2 00 ₱ gallon.

Petroleum—Is fair demand and rather firmer. Sales have been made of 2,600 bbls. We quote Crude at 47c, Refined in bond at 68c, and free at 87½@ gallon. The week's business in Petroleum Mr. C. J. Turner reviews thus: The market during the past week has been irregular. Crude declined to 45c, and was quite heavy, in sympathy with the decline in Gold; but subsequently rallied, and for the past four days has been strong at 46@47½c. Refined in bond has been quite dull at 67@68c, the transactions having been confined, for the most part, to small purchases to complete cargoes. The stocks of both Crude and Refined at the three principal points—Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and New York—have not been so small as at present for the past two years, the stock in New York alone, at the corresponding date of last year, having been in excess of the total supply now at the three cities combined, and quotations for Refined have, consequently, been in a measure nominal. At the close, however, with an improvement in Gold to 230, the market is more buoyant at 67@67½ for Crude, and 68@69c for Refined in bond. Refined free is active, at 86@90c, according to quality. The following are the receipts at and exports from New York, of Petroleum, for the week and since Jan. 1.:

	For the week.	Since Jan 1, time 1864.	Same time 1863.
Receipts of Petroleum, bbls.	8,750	658,159	668,594
Exports of Petroleum, bbls.	14,889	570 940	438,830

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.

Market heavy and lower on all grades. Sales of 99 hhds and 4 boxes as follows: 2 hhds scraps at $2 10 to $3 70; 17 gross lugs at $3 to $7 90; 10 factory do at $8 to $9 20; 10 planters do at $9 30 to $12; 7 common shipping leaf at $12 50 to $15 50; 22 medium do at $16 to $22 75; and the boxes at $4 to $11 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Bids on 28 hhds were rejected.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Saturday, Dec. 3, 1864. }

Business yesterday was not very active, the demand was principally local. The receipts of produce have fallen off, upon the whole we had a quiet market with but few sales to report. The weather has been changeable, last evening we had rain. Business on the wharf was not very active. The down freights were not very plenty; boats have to wait their turn in order to procure a paying trip. The steamer Yorktown is fast filling up for Cincinnati, she is an A No. 1 boat and no mistake; the fine packet Rowena is announced for Cincinnati this day at 4 P. M.; the favorite steamer Julia will cut-loose this day at 4 P. M. for Zanesville; the Leni Leoti is announced for Evansville and Nashville; the new packet Argosy leaves today for Cairo and St. Louis, passengers and shippers will bear this in mind; the mammouth steamer Nevada is announced for St. Louis, she will have dispatch. A number of boats are due and may arrive at any hour. The boats at the landing not yet announced were the Onward, Roanoke, J. R. Gilmore, Ontario, and Columbia. The Minerva arrived with a olig trip, she returned to Wheeling last evening. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market has been quiet for some days. Buyers do not fancy the present high prices that have been current. $5 25@5 50 per cwt is certainly pretty steep.

LARD—The market was steady with a fair demand. Sales 8 tierces new at 21@24½c.

HAY—The market continues firm with a good local demand. The receipts never yet been sufficient to meet the wants of the city trade, hence the market was firm. We note sales of 17 loads at the scales at $45@48 per ton.

CRANBERRIES—Market firm. Holders were demanding $2 62½@25 per bbl.

GRAIN—The market was firm for certain descriptions whilst others were neglected. Wheat—The transactions have been very limited. The principal portion of the receipts were either for shipment East or consigned to the mills. The nominal rates were: Red, $2; White $2 10@2 12. Corn was in fair demand. We note sales of new at $1 20@1 25 and old at $1 50 per bush. Oats were wanted and would command 95@96c readily. Sales 350 bush from store at 81. Barley—Market steady at $1 70 and $1 80 per bush.

APPLES.—The market was steady with a fair inquiry. Sales 120 bbls from store at $2 75@2 25; 300 bbls on wharf at $2 70; 75 do at $3 00 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—The market continues firm with a good demand. We note sales of 7 packages at 40@42c.

EGGS—Continue scarce with a good demand. Sales of 4 bbls at 40@42c per doz.

BEANS—The market was inactive with sales of small white at $2 75 per bush.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. Holders were firm and sales were steady at outside prices. The receipts have fallen off. Among the transactions were the following: Extra Family—100 bbls at $11 00; 150 do at $11@11 25; 75 do at $11 50. The demand was confined to the better description

POTATOES—Were in fair request. We note sales of 100 bbls Peach Blows at 95c per bush, and 50 bbls do at $3 per bbl.

BACON—The market was steady with a fair demand for new. Sales of shoulders at 12c; hams at 25c. The supply on hand is not large.

GROCERIES—The market was unsettled. The sales made were in a small way for local purposes. The current rates were: sugar—P. R. at 21@22c; New Orleans at 20@22c; crushed 23c; refined at 28@29c. Molasses—Orleans ranged from $1 25@1 28; syrups at $1 25@1 40 per gallon.

CHEESE—The market was steady but prices were unchanged. Sales of 40 boxes of W. R. at 21@22c.

Imports of Pig Iron.

The following are the receipts of Pig Iron by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad for the month of November, 1864. The receipts were large, and it certainly looks as if our market contained a fair supply.

CONSIGNEES.	POUNDS.
Nov. 1. Ricketson & Co	40,376
1. J. Moorhead	193,976
1. G. S. Bryan & Co	114,870
2. J. Moorhead	63,676
2. G. S. Bryan & Co	45,380
3. J. Moorhead	82,040
3. Shoenberger & Co	86,000
3. Ricketson & Co	79,174
3. D. Crawford	44,800
4. Shoenberger & Co	18,000
4. J. Moorhead	354,660
4. R. C. Loomis	23,180
5. J Moorhead	198,002
5. Rickertson & Co	21,658
6. J. Moorhead	279,828
6. Shoenberger & Co	48,254
8. J. Moorhead	41,582
8. I. Pennock	44,806
8. Ricketson & Co	17,215
9. Ricketson & Co	58,512
9. J. Moorhead	264,506
10. Whittaker & Son	205,356
10. J. Moorhead	260,674
10. G. S. Bryan & Co	135,820
10. R. C. Loomis	23,080
11. J. Moorhead	173,538
11. G. S. Bryan & Co	179,570
11. R. C. Loomis	22,688
12. J. Moorhead	162 338
12. Ricketson & Co	38,886
14. S. M. Wickersham	525,578
14. J. Moorhead	241,537
14. G. S. Bryan & Co	159,012
14. Rickson & Co	20,000
14. R. C. Loomis	45,191
15. S. M. Wickersham	111,284
15. G. S. Bryan & Co	339,660
15. Chas. Kunz	22,562
15. J. Moorhead	311,498
16. G. S. Bryan	88,214
16. J. Moorhead	376,906
16. S. M. Wickersham	109,969
17. J. Moorhead	200,494
17. G. S. Bryan & Co	45,272
18. J. Moorhead	131,496
19. J. Moorhead	253,386
19. S. M. Wickersham	235,738
19. G. S. Bryan & Co	88,866
21. Smith, Parke & Co	22,400
21. J. Moorhead	459,176
21. Ricketson & Co	74,856
21. J. Reamer	51,028
21. Nimick & Co	109,422
21. G. S. Bryan & Co	112,000
22. S. M. Wickersham	67,200
22. J. Reamer	19,486
22. S. M. Wickersham	113,282
22. J. Moorhead	522,072
22. G. S. Bryan & Co	172,152
22. Rickertson & Co	19,744
23. J. Moorhead	564,000
24. S. M. Wickersham	134,400
23. Nimick & Co	46,020
23. G. S. Bryan & Co	179,200
22. Knap, Rudd & Co	112,000
24. Rudd & Co	130,872
24. C. Knap	67,200
25. J. Moorhead	197,450
25. S. M. Wickersham	134,828
25. G. S. Bryan & Co	136,630
25. S. M. Wickersham	46,310
26. J. Moorhead	342,154
26. R. C. Loomis	46,000
26. G. S. Bryan & Co	67,200
27. C. Knap	130,400
28. John Moorhead	228,000
28. G. S. Bryan & Co	122,000
28. S. M. Wickersham	336,000
29. J. Reamer	72,000
29. G. S. Bryan & Co	89,600
28. C. Knap	130,400
28. John Moorhead	228,000
28. G. S. Bryan & Co	122,000
28. S. M. Wickersham	336,000
29. J. Reamer	72,000
29. G. S. Bryan & Co	89,600

Imports of Blooms.

The following are the receipts of Blooms by the Pennsylvania Railroad for the month of November, 1864. The number of pieces together with the weight. The figures show that the amount received was large:

Consignees.	Prices Po'nds
N'v. 1. Geo. S. Bryan	207 23,760
1. Lyon, Shorb & Co	81 18,107
3. J. Moorhead	191 28,380
4. S. M. Wickersham	202 19,455
7. Lyon, Shorb & Co	616 83,275
9. Lyon, Shorb & Co	324 43,720
10. Lyon, Shorb & Co	495 74,760
10. J. Moorhead	357 43,215
11. J. Moorhead	180 20,220
14. W. B. Hays & Co	216 22,140
14. Lyon, Shorb, & Co	324 41,745
14. D. McCormick	174 20,400
15. Spang, Chalfant & Co	720 72,000
15. Lloyd & Black	356 45,720
15. Lyon, Shorb & Co	360 40,070
15. Shoenberger & Co	160 18,000
16. Lyon, Shorb & Co	327 40,510
16. J. Morehead	360 42,598
17. D. A. McCormick	172 19,858
17. Lyon, Shorb & Co	92 18,350
18. Lyon, Shorb & Co	162 21,590
19. Lyon, Shorb & Co	166 37,345
19. J. Moorhead	566 69,499
21. Lyon, Shorb & Co	110 21,295
23. Lyon, Shorb & Co	249 54,660
24. G. S. Bryan & Co	540 70,415
24. Lyon, Shorb & Co	162 21,490
24. Shoenberger & Co	160 18,000
26. Jones, Laughlin & Co	181 21,480
23. Lloyd & Black	180 21,575
24. G. S. Bryan & Co	1385 22 145
26. D. McCormick	165 19,370
26. Lyon, Shorb & Co	522 61,440
28. J. Moorhead	180 21,000
28. Lyon, Shorb & Co	300 36,000
28. Jones, Boyd & Co	361 36,096

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, December 3, 1864. }

The market during the week was dull. The views of operators being apart. The sales were very limited, being confined principally to the legitimate wants of consumers as mixture for stock on hands. A few sales were made the terms of which were withheld, but supposed to be below the published rates. Blooms have declined $5 per ton. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

SALES OF PIG IRON PER TON.

200 tons Grey Forge Anthracite, No. 3..$60 cash.
200 " Anthracite, No 3 60 "
20 " Juniata Charcoal 75 "

SALES OF BLOOMS PER TON.

20 tons Juniata No. 1 $155 00 cash
30 tons Juniata " 150 00 "

RIVER RECEIPTS OF PIG IRON.

Per Golden Era, R. C. Loomis 110 tons
" J. Moorhead 110 "
Per L. Curtis, R. C. Loomis 110 "
Per Kate B. Porter, J. Moorhead 70 "
Per Dolphin, J. Moorhead 350 "
Per Canal boats, J. Moorhead 510 "
Total 1,260

Pittsburgh Glass Market.

WINDOW GLASS.

CITY BRANDS—SINGLE STRENGTH.

6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5 40	Box.
8x10	5 75	"
8x11 to 10x12	6 10	"
8x13 to 10x14	6 50	"
8x15 to 12x16	6 85	"
11x18 to 14x18	7 20	"
13x19 to 14x22	7 90	"
10x21 to 16x24	8 85	"
12x24 to 14x26	9 80	"
10x30 to 24x36	10 10	"
24x37 to 30x40	11 50	"
30x41 to 32x42	13 00	"
27x43 to 30x44	14 00	"
10x45 to 30x45	17 25	"

DOUBLE THICKNESS.

6x 8 to 7x 9	$10 80	Box.
8x10	11 50	"
8x13 to 10x14	13 00	"
8x15 to 12x16	15 70	"
15x20 to 16x28	17 25	"
20x22 to 24x30	19 80	"
10x36 to 30x48	23 00	"
20x54 to 40x46	28 80	"
30x60 to 40x60	36 00	"

Pittsburgh Tin Plate and Block Tin Market.

PITTSBURGH Dec. 3.

The market during the week was active, with a limited demand. Prices have advanced. The present rates per box are:

I-C—10x14	$23 00
I-X—10x14	28 00
I-C—12x12	25 50
I-X—12x12	30 50
I-C—14x20	26 00
I-X—14x20	31 00

BLOCK TIN ₱ lb.

Block Tin	68c	Bar	70c
Zinc Sheets	30c	Spelter Slabs	25c

Pittsburgh Cordage Market.

December 3, 1864.

CORDAGE—The following are the prices of the various descriptions of cordage, viz:

Manilla Cordage	25½
" small sizes	26½
Tarred Manilla Cordage	
Bleached American Tarred Cordage	22
Spun Yarn	20
American Hemp Packing	20
Best Navy Oakum	14
Navy Oakum	

Terms, net cash.

Pittsburgh Ale and Porter Market.

Dec. 3, 1864.

The demand for Pittsburgh manufactured was never better than at the present time. The following are the current prices:

X Ale barrels	$10 00	X Ale half barrels	$5 00
XX do	11 00	XX do do	5 50
India do	12 00	India do do	6 00
Porter do	9 00	Porter do do	5 00

Pittsburgh Copper Market.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 3, 1864.

The demand was fair and sales regular, at the following:

Braziers' ₱ lb	65 cash.
Bar and Bolt, ₱ lb	65 cash.
Ingots, ₱ lb, cash	24@58
Copper Bottoms	70
Brass Kettles, 5 ₱ ct. off for cash	80

Pittsburgh Leather Market.

Dec. 3, 1864.

The demand for leather was active, and prices have further declined. The following are the present rates, but how long they will continue, we have no means of ascertaining:

Red Sole	44@46
Harness	50@52
Oak	50@54

Pittsburgh Cracker Market

Dec. 3, 1864.

The market was firm at the late advance, viz

Water, ₱ lb	10 cts.	Soda	12 cts
Butter	12	Sugar	15
Boston	12		

St. Louis Army Contracts.

Col. T. J. Haines, Chief Commissary, made the following awards:

John Dillon, 200 bbls mess beef at $17 85.
J. B. Kenly, 1,000 do do at $18.
Puisifer, Scudder & Co., 1,000 do do at $18 75.
D. Chambers & Co., 5,000 bush beans at $2 60.
J. R. Ferguson & Co., 5,000 do do $2 40.
T. Eichman & Co., 100,000 lbs hominy at 5 1-5c.
" " 100,000 lbs grits at 5-40c.
Sherwood, Carns & Co., 50,000 lbs hominy at 5⅕c
" " 1,000 bbls cornmeal at 7-04c.
" " " at 7-14c.
" " " at 7-24c.

12¼ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

¼ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet iron,) in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—66 days credit or 3 per cent. off for cash paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, par funds or New York exchange remitted on receipt of invoice.

Pittsburgh Drug Market.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Thursday, Dec. 1, 1864. }

Trade continues good; changes are few and unimportant. We note sales of Beeswax at prices ranging from 60 to 70c. Alcohol is higher.

Lard Oil is firm at our quotations; new Lard arrives but slowly, and at present prices affords no profit to the manufacturer of the oil.

Acid Acetic	55	to	60	lb
" Citric	1 40	to	1 45	"
" Oxalic	65	to	70	"
" Tartaric	1 70	to	1 75	"
Alcohol 88 0-0	3 90	to	3 95	gal.
" 98 0-0	3 95	to	4 00	"
Aloes, Cape	50	to	55	lb
" Socotrine	1 15	to	1 40	"
Ammonia Carb	43	to	46	"
" Aqua fff	16	to	17	"
Annotta	60	to	65	"
Ashes, Pot	12	to	13	lb
" Pearl	14	to	15	"
" Soda	6½	to	7	"
Balsam Copaiba	1 60	to	1 65	"
Bay Rum	5 25	to	5 50	gal.
Bark Cinchona, Red	3 00	to	3 10	lb.
" " Yellow	75	to	90	"
" " Common	50	to	60	"
Black Lead, American	4	to	6	"
" " German	9	to	11	"
" " E. I	15	to	17	"
Blue Mass U. S. P	1 12	to	1 15	"
Blue Vitriol	21	to	23	"
Borax, Refined	48	to	50	"
Brimstone Roll	7	to	8	"
" Flor Sulphur	11	to	12	"
Calomel, American	2 25	to	2 30	"
" English	2 85	to	2 90	"
Camphor Refined	1 58	to	1 62	"
Cantharides	2 65	to	2 85	"
Cassia in Mats	94	to	98	"
Chamomiles, German	80	to	90	"
" Roman	25	to	55	"
Chloroform	2 80	to	2 85	"
Cloves	57	to	60	"
Cochineal	2 30	to	2 40	"
Concentrated Lye	11 50	to	12 50	case
Copperas	8 00	to	9 00	bbl.
Cream Tartar	70	to	90	lb.
Cubebs	1 10	to	1 20	"
Cudbear	49	to	68	"
Emery Emg	16	to	18	"
Ether Nitric, Spirits of	75	to	80	"
" Sulphuric	1 20	to	1 25	"
Extract Logwood	19	to	20	"
" Liquorice Calabria	60	to	60	"
" " Italian	63	to	65	"
" Liquorice Sicily	28	to	32	"
Fustic, Chipped	5½	to	6¼	"
Galls Aleppo	1 15	to	1 18	"
Gum Arabic, sorts	73	to	75	"
" White	90	to	98	"
" Myrrh, Turkey	75	to	85	"
" Shellac	1 25	to	1 35	"
" Tragacanth sorts	65	to	70	"
" Flake	1 20	to	1 30	"
Hoffman's Anodyne	80	to	85	"
Indigo Manilla	2 00	to	2 20	"
" Bengal Rost	2 10	to	2 20	"
Iodine Resublimed	10 00	to	10 25	"
Juniper Berries	10	to	12	"
Logwood Chipped	4	to	5	"
Mace	1 60	to	1 65	"
Madder	22	to	24	"
Magnesia Calcined	1 00	to	1 75	"
" Carbonate	60	to	65	"
Manna S F	1 75	to	1 80	"
Morphia, Sulph	11 00	to	11 25	₱ oz.
Nutmegs, No. 1	2 10	to	2 20	lb.
Oil Bergamot	9 00	to	11 50	"
" Castor	3 40	to	3 70	gall
" Cinnamon	8 15	to	8 50	lb
" Cloves	7 90	to	8 25	"
" Cod Liver	3 25	to	3 75	gall
" Lemon	7 00	to	8 50	₱ lb
" Lard, City	1 95	to	2 00	gall
" " Cincinnati	2 00	to	2 05	"
" Linseed	1 50	to	1 55	"
" Neatsfoot	1 60	to	1 75	"
" Olive	4 00	to	5 00	"
" " Quarts	9 25	to	10 00	₱ doz
" " Pints	6 00	to	9 00	"
" Origanum	1 75	to	3 50	"
" Peppermint	6 50	to	7 00	"
" Rosemary	3 00	to	4 50	"
" Sassafras	1 00	to	1 50	"
" Sperm genuine	3 00	to	3 25	gall.
" Tanners	1 50	to	1 70	"
" Whale W B	1 85	to	2 00	"
" Winter Green	5 75	to	6 00	lb.
Opium, Turkey	17 25	to	17 50	"
Pepper, Black	48	to	50	"
Pepper African Cayenne	75	to	80	"
Phosphorus	2 30	to	2 50	"
Plaster Paris, cale'd	4 75	to	5 00	bbl.
Potass 31 Chromate	35	to	38	lb.
" Chlorate	1 00	to	1 10	"
" Iodide	7 00	to	7 50	"
" Prussiate Yellow	75	to	80	"
" Red	1 65	to	1 70	"
Precipitate Red	1 90	to	2 00	"
" White	3 15	to	3 20	"
Putty	6	to	8	"
Quinine Sulph	3 70	to	3 80	oz.
Rosin (bbl of 280 lbs)	3 00	to	3 50	bbl.
Root Gentian	25	to	28	lb.
" Ginger, E. I	48	to	50	"
" " Jamaica	70	to	75	"
" Ipecac, Pow'd	7 10	to	7 50	"
" Jalap	3 80	to	3 90	"
" Liquorice	28	to	30	"
" Rhubarb, E. I	3 90	to	4 10	"
" Sarsaparilla Hond	1 90	to	2 00	"
" Senega	1 40	to	1 55	"
" Valerian, English	55	to	60	"
" " German	35	to	40	"
Sal Ammoniac	35	to	40	"
" Epsom	6½	to	7½	"
" Soda	6	to	7	"
Seed, Anise	42	to	45	"
" Canary	8 00	to	8 50	bus.
" Cardamon	4 25	to	5 00	lb.
" Hemp	4 50	to	5 00	bus.
" Mustard	25	to	30	lb.
Senna, Alex	40	to	45	"
" E. I	30	to	35	"
Soda Bi. Carb	11½	to	12½	"
Soda Caustic	15	to	15½	"
Soap Castile	28	to	31	"
" White	43	to	46	"
Starch	9½	to	10½	"
Sugar Lead, white	60	to	65	"
Sumac, Sicily	11	to	12	"
Tannin	45	to	48	oz.
Terra Japonica	15	to	16	lb
Turpentine Spts	3 15	to	3 35	gall
Turmeric	30	to	35	lb
Varnish, Copal	3 75	to	7 00	gall.
" Japan	1 75	to	2 50	"
" Damar	3 75	to	7 50	"
Venitian Red	6½	to	7½	lb.
White Lead Pure	19	to	20	"
" Fancy B'ds	9	to	17	"

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Rayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Rowena	Porter	Cincinnati.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Rayard	Peebles	Monon. City.
Minerva	Gorden	Wheeling.

THE RIVER—Last evening at twilight there were eight feet water in the channel, and about at a stand. Business on the wharf was not active.

The new passenger steamer Argosy, Captain L. Vandergrift, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has superior accommodations and the best of officers.

The steamer Leni Leoti, Capt. Shepherd, is announced for Evansville and Nashville. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. Capt. Moore, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers are well cared for.

We were pleased to meet our old friend W. H. Scott. He will make a trip with Captain Vandergrift, on the new steamer Argosy. He is an excellent officer, and popular with passengers and shippers.

The punctual passenger steamer Julia, Capt. Coulson, leaves to-day at 4 P. M. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of as clever a set of officers as can be found. Our talentive friend Chatain J. C. McVay does the honors in the office.

The splendid steamer Nevada, Captain Evans, leaves for Cairo and St. Louis Friday. This boat is in the best possible order, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Capt. Rogers, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers are well cared for.

The new steamer Yorktown, Captain Jacob Poe, leaves for Cincinnati and Louisville, on Saturday. This boat is entirely new, and has been fitted up expressly for a passenger packet. The first clerk is our old friend Clark. We take pleasure in recommending the boat and officers.

The splendid side-wheel passenger steamer Rowena, C. A. Deavo, commander, is announced for Cincinnati this day. This boat comes well recommended, having superior accommodations. In charge of Captain Deavo and that prince of good fellows, Captain A. Robinson, she cannot fail to become a favorite with passengers and shippers.

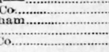
NOTICE—STEAMBOAT MEN—We are now manufacturing a very superior article of CORK LIFE PRESERVERS. We would respectfully call your attention to ours before purchasing elsewhere. We will guarantee them to pass inspection.

ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO., oc5-tf No. 122 Third Street.

RIVER PACKETS,

Wheeling and Parkersburg Packets.

For Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville, and Wheeling, Connecting with Parkersburg, Marietta and Bull Creek.



THE fine Passenger Steamer MINERVA, JOHN GORDON, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 M.